Thomas Lincoln Family

Uncles & Aunts

Mordecai Lincoln and Mary Mudd

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

71.2009 085.05377

OME STORIES OF LINCOLN

EN WHO ENTERTAINED HIM WHEN HE MADE SPEECHES.

Generous Housewife Who Provided the Apple Dumplings That Lincoln Liked—A Turkey Dinner In His Honor.

Copyright, 1895, by S. S. McClure, Limited.

Abraham Lincoln and Alexander Sympson were boyhood friends in Hardin county, Kentucky. Their companionship was not of long duration, for both had work to do that threw their paths in divergence. Before either had reached the estate of manhood they had parted, going with their respective parents to newer fields—Lincoln into Indiana, and Sympson into western Illinois, the latter settling near the present site of Macomb, in McDonough county. The lads had formed a warm and lasting friendship that in later years was destined to be renewed and to develop incidents of more than local historical worth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT CARTHAGE, ILL., IN OCTOBER, 1858.

In the meantime Mr. Lincoln had settled in Illinois, served his apprenticeship as rail-splitter, clerk, drudge; had been elected to the State Legislature, then to the national Congress, and had become a rising attorney of the State capital. As early as 1838 Mr. Lincoln began to practice in circuit courts in counties contiguous to Sangamon. He visited Lewistown, Fulton county, oftener on legal business, possibly than any other outlying county. This embraced what is now Cook county, as is shown by the records now on file in the court-house annex at Lewistown, the historic old court-house itself having been destroyed by fire in December, 1894.

It was in Lewistown that Mr. Lincoln often met Peter Cartwright, the elder Richard Haney, Henry Sommers and other pioneer pillars of the Methodist church in Illinois. These meetings were characteristic of pioneer methods and vicissitudes. The writer's grandfather, Isham G. Davidson, was in those days deputy sheriff of Fulton county. His humble, yet for those days, ample log house, was the rendezvous for Peter Cartwright, Sommers, Haney and other Methodist ministers, as well as for Judge Douglas and others of the early politicians and lawyers who attended sessions of court at Lewistown. Mr. Lincoln was an occasional guest at this home. Upon one occasion—that of the assembling of the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lewistown—accommodations in the village were inadequate, and, as a consequence, the "doubling up" process was resorted to in many instances.

A Bed On the Floor.

An unusually heavy term of Circuit Court complicated matters of accommodation. It is reported that Mr. Lincoln, Judge Douglas and Peter Cartwright slept side by side upon a feather bed upon the puncheon floor of Mother Davidson's humble home. It was in Lewistown, in 1858, that Mr. Lincoln delivered one of the greatest speeches of his one hundred days' campaign against Douglas for the United States senatorship.

In the meantime, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sympson had renewed their friendship of boyhood days, and it was through the good offices of Mr. Lincoln that Sympson was enabled to secure the position of enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Illinois House of Representatives during Mr. Lincoln's membership in that body. Mr. Smypson had moved his family to Carthage from Macomb.

Mr. Lincoln delivered three speeches in Hancock county during the senatorial canvass of 1858. The first was at Augusta, on August 25, the second at Carthage, on October 20, and the third at La Harpe, on October 24.

EARLY FRIENDS OF LINCOLN.

It is presumably the fact that Mr. Lincoln had entrusted much of the management of the campaign in Hancock county to his old friend Sympson. In fact, Mr. Sympson was the leader of the Republican party in the county. The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Lincoln to Sympson regarding his intended visit to Augusta on the occasion of his address at that place.

"Springfield, August 11, 1858.

"Alexander Sympson, Esq.:

"Dear Sir—Yours of the 6th received. If life and health continues I shall pretty likely be at Augusta on the 25th.

"Things look reasonably well. Will tell you more fully when I see you. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

Mr. Lincoln addressed a very large audience at Augusta composed of the residents of Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler counties, Augusta lying at the edge of these three counties. Judge Douglas also spoke in Augusta that fall. Both speeches were delivered in Catlin's Grove, in the town of Augusta, as no building in the place could hold the multitude that greeted each speaker. Mr. Lincoln and Judge Douglas held no joint debates in Hancock county. At the time Lincoln spoke in Augusta his friend Sympson headed a great delegation of Carthage patriots that attended the rally.

Lincoln's Illinois Cousins.

Lincoln and Douglas spoke in Carthage within a short time of each other. Mr. Lincoln addressed a great crowd in the yard of the historic court-house—the same edifice, with some improvements, that stands to-day. On the afternoon of October 19, 1858, Mr. Sympson brought Mr. Lincoln to Carthage from Rushville, Schuyler county, in a carriage. Mr. Lincoln had spoken at Rushville that day. It was a dreary ride, and Mr. Lincoln, especially, was much worn and in need of rest upon his arrival. He was taken to the home of Mr. Sympson, a quaint brick structure still standing in Carthage, and despite the fact that he was very tired, the kindly man sat up until a very late hour chatting with a host of friends, among them two of his relatives, one Robert Lincoln, the other Ellen Sullivan Lincoln, brother and sister and cousins of Mr. Lincoln. This Robert afterward received a commission in the army, from President Lincoln, and, as stated, is the only relative of Abraham Lincoln who ever achieved any sort of distinction. There was another relative of the president, a brother of Robert, Hezekiah, by name, who resided at La Harpe, in Hancock county, and who died only a few years ago. Hezekiah was well-known in certain parts of Illinois, was somewhat of a politician, and a fair lawyer. His wit was proverbial and wholesome, and in many respects, it is said, he much resembled his illustrious relative in good sense and sagacity. There was another cousin of the President, Mordecai, who lived at Fountain Green, who is said to have been a brilliant man, and had not death cut him short in his prime, would certainly have made his mark.

He had acquired an education far beyond that commonly obtained by men of his time, and pioneers who knew "this Mordecai" tell the writer that he was sound upon many of the vital issues of the day, and was unswerving in his views concerning the right and wrong of matters that were rapidly becoming of grave issue with the people.

Returning to the hospitable home of Alexander Sympson on that night of October 19, 1858, we find that among the most favored of the guests there assembled to listen to the kindly words of the grave-faced man was Mr. Lincoln's own cousin, Ellen Sullivan Lincoln. She was a beautiful girl, had been educated in a Roman Catholic convent in Kentucky, and was a gifted and brilliant conversationist. Mr. Lincoln was very proud of her, and upon one occasion remarked to one of Mr. Sympson's daughters: "What a nice cousin I have."

Has His Picture Taken.

October 20, 1858, was a beautiful day, and the hosts were gathering early. Mr. Sympson and Mr. Lincoln strolled down town in the morning, and on the way to the old "public square" Mr. Sympson said: "The girls want a likeness of you, Abe. I promised to ask you to give them one. I know that you have none with you, but here is an outfit where the job can be done." Mr. Lincoln demurred. He was not posing for portraits in those days. But his friend urged him more. Charley Frost, an itinerant artist, had come to town with his outfit, a sort of a box affair mounted upon a wagontruck. After some further urging Mr. Lincoln consented to have his portrait taken.

He was obliged to stoop perceptibly in order to get into the "gallery." Mr. Frost "did the job" quickly, and the result was an old-fashioned ambertype, that duly reposing upon a velvet bed in a small morocco frame with gilt clasps, was presented to Miss Mary A. K. Sympson, later Mrs. J. B. Quinby, and recently deceased, as a souvenir. And a sacred souvenir it is, and attempts to obtain it by relic hunters have proved of no avail. It was through the kindness of Mrs. Quinby and her daughter, Miss Martha, that the writer was permitted to secure a photographic copy of the original, and it is herewith shown.

Fully ten thousand people heard Mr. Lincoln's Carthage speech, but so far as can be ascertained no stenographic report of it was ever taken, and if taken, was probably never preserved.

1895

A number of men long after formed the town that stood for Lincoln at Carthage. An old writer in the vicinity of that day says that Carthage was then a small village and was without the shelter of trees. Vast prairies swept the place on all sides. From three directions there came throbbing echoes across the prairies, and they reminded the few citizens of Carthage of drums and bugles. Three processions passed in review in front of the old Sympson home. Mr. Sympson and Mr. Lincoln had returned from their visit to Charley Hoyt's gallery, and Mr. Lincoln stood in front of the Sympson home reviewing the processions for several hours. Mr. Lincoln stood on a platform erected on the east side of the old court-house and faced the mighty throng that glorious October afternoon of 1858. It was one of the masterpieces—that speech—one of the finest efforts of that campaign. Mr. Lincoln was dressed in a dark coat and vest and light colored trousers, and wore a white shirt with the people's low-down collar and the black bow so depicted in the photograph taken by Hoyt.

Visit With the Sympsons.

Wearied by almost incessant speaking and driving, Mr. Lincoln really acceded to the requests of the Sympsons that he rest with them a day or two. It was during this brief respite from arduous campaign work that hundreds of people called upon Mr. Lincoln at the old Sympson home in Carthage, and they were not turned away. Mr. Lincoln was very fond of "apple dumplings," and Mr. Sympson's household took special pleasure in supplying their guest with his favorite delicacy. His wit was pure and wholesome. The late Mrs. Quimby said that Mr. Lincoln was the most lovable of men; that she never knew him to indulge in any sort of humor that was not purely wholesome. He was deeply sympathetic, and no matter how weary from riding or speaking, would always receive visitors.

On the morning of October 24, 1858, Mr. Lincoln was driven in a buggy to La Harpe by his friend Sympson. Here the former parted. In a note to Mr. Sympson, written a few days after Mr. Lincoln, while at Blandinsville, and postmarked at Macomb, October 26. Following is the letter:

Blandinsville, October 25, 1858.

A. Sympson, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Since parting with you this morning I heard some things which make me believe that Edmunds and Morrill will spend this week among the national Democrats trying to induce them to compliment themselves by voting for Jake Davis, and then to vote for the Douglas candidates for Senator and Representative. Have this heard out if you can. Call Wasley's attention to it, and have him and the national Democrat for Representative to counteract it as far as they can. Yours as ever,

A. LINCOLN.

The explanation of this letter will reveal an interesting political situation then existing in the State senatorial and representative district of which Hancock county was then a part. The Edmunds referred to is a cousin of Senator George F. Edmunds. Judge Edmunds still lives in Carthage, in the prime of a great and noble career, and much is well about to happen. The Morrill referred to by Mr. Lincoln was [illegible] Mr. Morrill [illegible] Judge [illegible]

The Letter Explained.

At the time there was a small faction in the counties of Illinois adjacent to Judge Douglas. In Hancock county that faction was headed by Judge Jacob C. Davis and William C. Wasley, of Warsaw. Davis was the candidate of that party for Congress from the Fifth district, and Wasley was the candidate for the State Senate, and it was feared that such disaffection might arise in the Democratic ranks as would endanger the election of the regular Douglas candidate for Senator and Representative. With a view to save the Senate and representative ticket for Douglas, Morrill and myself called a meeting at the court-house which resulted in an agreement for another convention, which was held, and resulted so satisfactorily to the Democratic voters that we were enabled to elect Douglas Democrats to both Senate and House. This result was evidently what Mr. Lincoln feared, and helped through an appeal to Wasley to keep up the factional Democratic fight."

The letter above referred to was evidently written at Blandinsville the evening after Mr. Lincoln spoke at La Harpe. Blandinsville is in McDonough county, six or eight miles east of La Harpe. Capt. C. R. Hume is the honored patriarch of Blandinsville. He came to that locality in an early day from New York State. Among the little colony was Joseph L. Blandin, who laid out the village of Blandinsville, and for whom it was named. Captain Hume worshiped at the shrine of this pioneer's daughter, Harriet, and they were wed. Both are now living in peace and comfort in the old home where Mr. Lincoln was entertained from Saturday evening, October 24, until Monday morning, October 26, 1858.

Captain Hume, who received his military title by honored service in the civil war, did not see Mr. Lincoln at Springfield several years before this time, under peculiar circumstances. He went to Springfield to ask Mr. Lincoln's advice on a law point. It seems that a farmer in the neighborhood of Blandinsville had rented his farm, and the agreement was that the owner was to stock the farm and share the profits with the renter. Both the owner and the renter of the farm attended a sale of cattle, and the renter bought stock to a large amount in value. He gave no note and paid no money, but the owner of the farm said he would stand good for the renter. The renter, however, in time ran away without paying for the cattle, and the owner of the stock employed Captain Hume to assist in securing his money for the cattle from the owner of the farm. Captain Hume thought he had a good case, yet he decided to consult Mr. Lincoln, who he had never met.

A Jury of Lawyers.

At Springfield he found the Hon. O. H. Browning, whom he did know, in the Supreme Court room, in company with a number of other attorneys, among them Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Browning introduced Captain Hume to Mr. Lincoln. Captain Hume briefly stated his case. He says he was not impressed with the idea that Mr. Lincoln was at all a handsome man, but his face was marked with the utmost kindness. When Captain Hume had stated his case, Mr. Lincoln said: "Court is not yet in session. We will call a jury of lawyers and try this case." O. H. Browning was one of the jury selected by Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln sat quietly by while Captain Hume stated his case to the jury of attorneys. No questions were asked and no arguments made. Mr. Lincoln simply charged the jury that they must remember that "this case is close up to the line, bearing in mind the statute of frauds." The jury brought in a verdict for Hume's client, and Mr. Lincoln said to Hume: "If this case is well handled, you will recover; otherwise you will not." It is evident that Captain Hume handled the case as advised by Mr. Lincoln, for he recovered the amount sued for.

Captain Hume and Mr. Lincoln met not infrequently after this incident, so it was appropriate that Mr. Lincoln should have been entertained by Captain Hume at Blandinsville, after Lincoln's speech in La Harpe, on October 24. Mr. Sympson had left Lincoln at La Harpe. Here Mr. Lincoln spoke to a large crowd, and was to go to Macomb to make his next speech. A Sunday would intervene, however, and Blandinsville citizens had sent old Si Hopper, the hotel landlord, to La Harpe with an earnest invitation to Mr. Lincoln to spend Sunday in that village. Old Si had gotten Lincoln into the buggy with him and started for Blandinsville, when Mr. Lincoln said: "I wonder if my old friend Charley Hume still lives in Blandinsville?" Being informed that he did, Mr. Lincoln then said: "I shall then cast myself upon his hospitality. If he rejects me, I shall accept yours."

A Guest of the Humes.

It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Lincoln was most warmly received at the home of Captain Hume.

Mr. Lincoln remained the guest of Captain and Mrs. Hume from Saturday evening until Monday morning. During that time, save late at night, streams of people crowded into the house to see Mr. Lincoln. He did have an opportunity to write some letters, and one of them was doubtless the letter concerning Edmunds and Morrill, addressed to Mr. Sympson, and dated at Blandinsville, October 24. It was written that evening, probably late at night, and carried by Mr. Lincoln to Macomb the following Monday, where he mailed it. Mr. Lincoln spoke in Macomb on the 26th.

The writer paid a recent visit to Captain Hume at Blandinsville, and learned from him very much of interest concerning that visit of Mr. Lincoln. The captain says that Mrs. Hume gave Mr. Lincoln a royal turkey dinner, Sunday.

"Mr. Lincoln seemed to enjoy it immensely," said the captain, "and at the table said to Mrs. Hume: 'I know that I was to be your guest, but if I had known that I was to be the guest of other good friends while on this trip, I should have brought Mrs. Lincoln with me. That was my inclination, but I was told that at several places where I was to speak the accommodations were poor and the country ill-settled up. I have found delightful friends, however, at every stopping place.'"

During Mr. Lincoln's stay at Captain Hume's residence he was given the use of the parlor bedroom which was in reality two rooms. Mr. Lincoln began to show the effects of great weariness the Sunday afternoon, but, at much he had written a great many letters and had met numbers of citizens, he did not seem disposed to be exclusive. He seemed constantly delighted to have found an old friend where he could rest for a time and feel perfectly at home.

A Later Speech.

Captain Hume says that he saw Mr. Lincoln again after this visit and heard him deliver one of his speeches in that campaign. It was at Galesburg, and the occasion was a joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas. Captain Hume says he was standing in the great crowd that lined the streets as the procession moved along toward the place of speaking. He saw the carriage in which Mr. Lincoln sat, and had no idea that Mr. Lincoln would recognize him in the crowd. But Mr. Lincoln's eye happened to rest upon Captain Hume, and he ordered the driver to halt. Then Mr. Lincoln beckoned to Captain Hume, and the latter came close to the carriage. "Get in and ride with me," said Mr. Lincoln, and Captain Hume entered the vehicle. "I want to talk with you about what I am going to say to-day. The people will judge of what I say, and you are one of the people."

Captain Hume says that Mr. Lincoln hurriedly outlined to him the substance of that memorable speech, which was on the lines of thought he so ably defended in regard to the treatment of the crime of slavery. "I remember," said Captain Hume, "that Mr. Lincoln repeated to me what he should say to Judge Douglas that day, for they were to debate jointly. It was this: 'I go not behind Judge Douglas's back to say anything. What I say, I say to his teeth.' This utterance, when made to the vast crowd, brought forth thunders of applause."

Captain Hume thinks that neither Lincoln nor Douglas could be counted as eloquent orators in the light of present day oratory. He was also well acquainted with Douglas and thought a great deal of him.

An Interesting Incident.

The writer has recently learned an interesting incident of that Galesburg joint debate from Major R. W. McClaughery, late chief of police of Chicago, now superintendent of the reformatory at Pontiac,

III. As a young man Major McClaughry was a great admirer of Judge Douglas, and accompanied him to several towns where he spoke during that campaign. Judge Douglas showed great fatigue during the close of that campaign, and at Galesburg, in the forenoon before the speeches were made was lying on the bed in his apartments, surrounded by friends. Some of them thought to encourage him by assuring him that he would soon dispose of Mr. Lincoln. Judge Douglas chided them, however. "Do not be too sure of that, gentlemen," replied Douglas. "I know Lincoln well. He is the most dangerous adversary that the Republicans could have nominated. I have met him now in several debates and he is a foeman to be dreaded. I shall have no walk-away with Mr. Lincoln today." Judge Douglas knew Lincoln's worth honest enough to give his adversary credit for such prowess. Both men were the closest friends through life.

One of the most forceful speeches of that senatorial campaign delivered by Mr. Lincoln was at Lewiston, on August 17, 1858. Judge Douglas had spoken there the day previous to a crowd estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand people. The crowd that heard Mr. Lincoln on the 17th was not so large. It contrasted strangely with the multitude that had thronged the old town to hear Douglas. But old Fulton county Bedford Shepherd, A. Douglas, and it was not strange that people for many miles came to hear "The Little Giant." Lincoln was not then so popular, and the region thereabouts was intensely Democratic. Mr. Lincoln stood on the front steps of the brick old court-house, and during his memorable speech, which the London Times said was the finest exposition of the declaration of Independence extant, referred occasionally to notes. His address was, in the main, extemporaneous, but a stenographer took it down, and the address has been published with others delivered by Mr. Lincoln in the campaign. It is to be regretted that all the addresses delivered by Mr. Lincoln during that celebrated campaign could not have been preserved.

A Drive With Lincoln.

Among that audience on August 17 was Maj. Newton Walker. Now living at the advanced age of ninety-one years, at his quaint old home in Lewiston, Major Walker may be seen any day, and willingly talks of the early days. Major Walker built the court-house in Lewiston, from whose steps Lincoln delivered that memorable speech. He began its construction in 1856, and the building cost only $3,000 while the county commissioners gave Maj. Walker carte blanche to erect such a building as would be suitable, suggesting as the limit $3,000. In 1858 Major Walker was elected as an old line Whig to the State Legislature, and attended the last session of that body at Vandalia. He was a fellow-legislator with Mr. Lincoln, and had many a bout with the latter in regard to measures coming before that body. "I knew Mr. Lincoln intimately, and we were the best of friends," said the Major, "but I often gave him Hail Columbia in the House over certain measures he opposed or favored."

Major Walker drove Mr. Lincoln from Lewiston to Canton at the conclusion of Mr. Lincoln's address on August 17. "I do not now recall Mr. Lincoln's chief topic of conversation," said the Major, "but it was mainly concerning politics. I remember that Mr. Lincoln then told me he regarded Governor Seward, of New York, as the ablest man in the country."

A Third Letter.

A volume might be written concerning incidents in the political career of Mr. Lincoln that have escaped the notice of historians. He was so very near to all the people that they seemed to be a part of him. It is doubtful if there are many counties in Illinois where he was not intimately known to some of the pioneers, and where he has not been entertained in log cabins or humble homes.

Mr. Lincoln was defeated in his race for the United States Senate, but he did not mourn over it, as will be shown by the following letter, afterward written to his friend Sympson:

Springfield, December 12, 1858.

Alexander Sympson, Esq.:

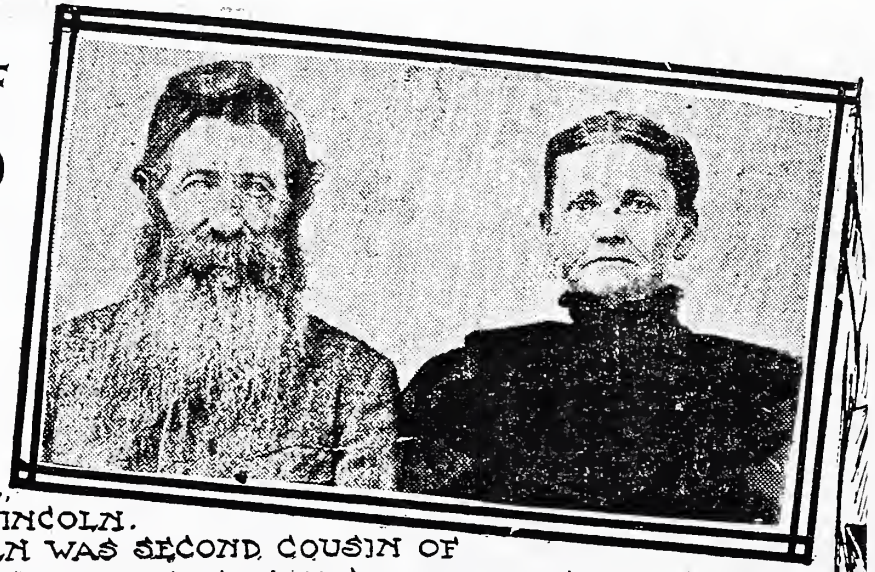
My Dear Sir—I expect the result of the election went hard with you. So it did with me, too, perhaps not quite so hard as you may have supposed. I have an abiding faith that we shall beat them in the long run. Step by step the objects of the leaders will become too plain for the people to stand them. I write merely to let you know that I am neither dead nor dying. Please give my respects to your good family and all inquiring friends. Yours as ever,

A. LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln did not forget Sympson when he had attained the presidential chair. When the war broke out Mr. Lincoln gave Sympson a position in the army with the rank of major. Later he appointed Major Sympson's son, Coleman, a capable and engrossing clerk of the United States Senate, which position young Sympson held continuously until his death a few years ago. Major Sympson was a delegate to the famous "Bloomington" convention in 1860, that nominated Lincoln for the presidency.

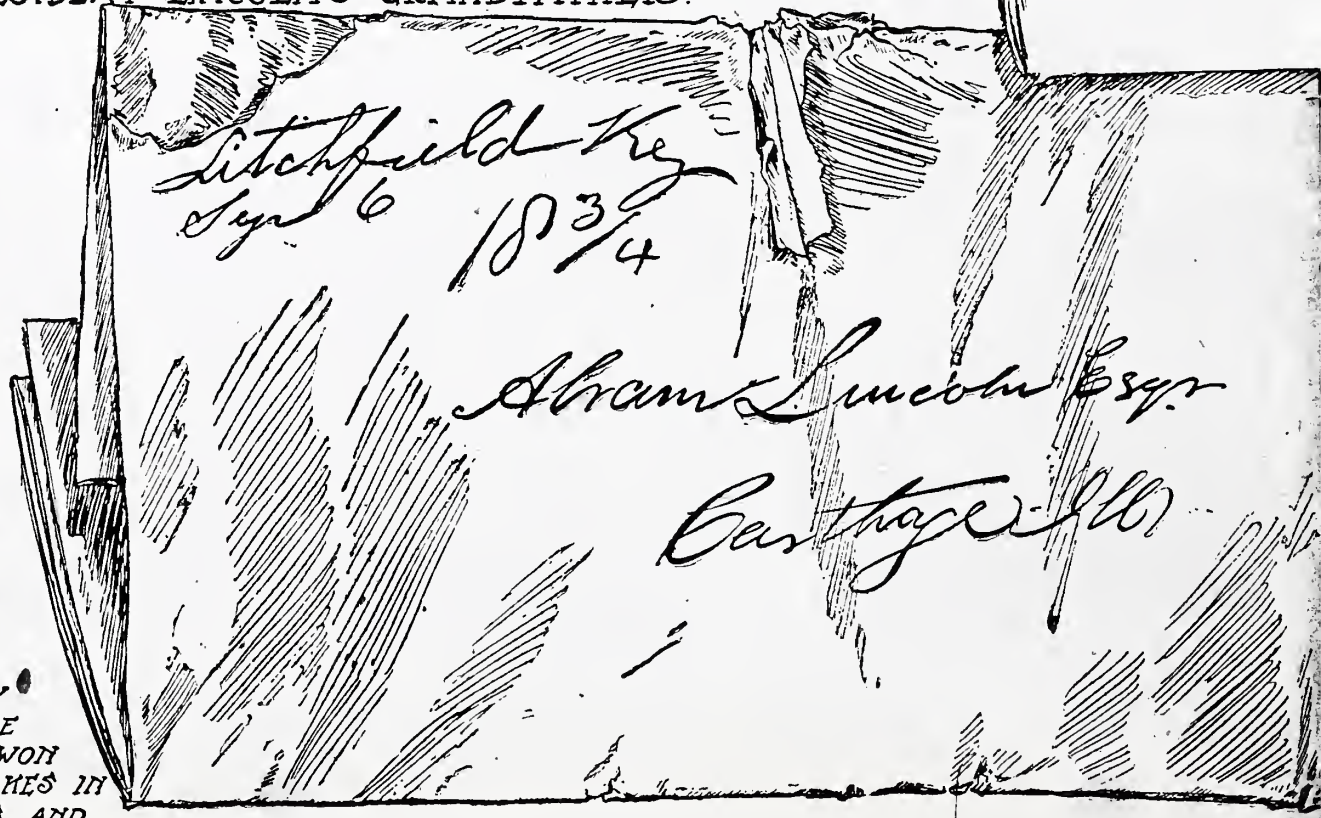
GAY DAVIDSON.

NEAR RELATIVES OF THE GREAT PRESIDENT WHO LIVE THE SIMPLE LIFE IN STURDY INDEPENDENCE.



JAMES LINCOLN AND HIS WIFE, MARGARET LINCOLN. JAMES LINCOLN WAS SECOND COUSIN OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. HIS GREAT GRANDFATHER WAS PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S GRANDFATHER.

THOMAS AND EMILY LINCOLN, STANDING BESIDE THE PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN WHICH WAS WON AS A PRIZE BY THE FOUNTAIN GREEN WIDE AWAKES IN 1860. JAMES B. LINCOLN, FATHER OF THOMAS AND EMILY LINCOLN, WAS A FIRST COUSIN OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



BACK OF A LETTER WRITTEN TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, COUSIN OF THE PRESIDENT IN 1834

s of Abraham Lincoln, in many lived in and around the quaint-Illinois towns, Fountain Green. of these Hancock County Lin-ttled in Illinois about the time Abe" was splitting rails and a log cabin home for his step-on ten acres of the Hanks farm mon County. There are more of the martyred president in County than anywhere else. usins have the Lincoln forehead, oln high cheek bones, the Lincoln mong the men is found, here and resemblance to the Abraham of history, so striking as tle. These Lincolns of Han-ounty are self-reliant, self-d people. They have not ex-their relationship to the for-esident of the United States. y have preserved the family tra-as handed down through the gen- and they give in their quiet, atious way much information e Lincoln family which the blog- and historians of President Lin-ve missed. This does not seem o strange when it is discovered untain Green is at the end of a ive from the nearest railroad Seventy-five years ago Fountain as laid out. From Kentucky mi-the Duffs and Goughs, and John d James Bloomfield Lincoln with milies making a frontier commu-enduring character. A year or er Jabez A. Beebe and Stephen G. settled in the neighborhood. The s felt strong enough to start a They came together and created n Green. There were springs of old water bursting from the lime-There was a charming natural closely rooted, short grass on the a prairie where the tall, coarse rew as high as the backs of the Hence came the selection of in Green, with only one other f that name in the United States 30s, and that in Maryland. From ome the kinsfolk addressed their to these pioneer founders of Foun-een in "Illinois, Hancock County, Head of the Rapids."

Fountain Green.

tain Green was laid out around a Two blocks in the center of the e were set apart for the "green." re is another park in the state uarters of a century old, history record the fact. Government was shed at Fountain Green. The first " was this James B. Lincoln. th four generations of Fountain people have come the recollections wise and efficient manner in which Lincoln administered law and or-the frontier. So long as he lived st cousin of Abraham Lincoln held ce of chief responsibility in Foun-reen and the adjacent country. At ime young Abraham Lincoln was g store for Berry at New Salem, counties away, and was borrowing oks to read when trade was slow. Lincolns were of good stock. They ot rich, but they held property. ere educated. They corresponded. ept books. And Abraham Lincoln, sident, was a Lincoln. As he he-famous he was called upon for hical data, but could tell little re-g his family. The Lincolns of in Grove have preserved the fam-tory in more detail. The first am Lincoln, of English Quaker , lived in Pennsylvania at the time revolution. It is tradition that ght in the patriot army. Going y of Virginia, Abraham Lincoln Kentucky and took a piece of land to clear as a farm near the Hay-craft fort in what is now Hardin County. He had two sons, Mordecai and Thomas Lincoln, the former several years the oldest. When Abraham Lincoln went out from the protection of the fort to work on his farm he took the boys with him and put them in a tree to watch for In-dians. About 1784 Abraham Lincoln was shot and killed while at work on his flax crop. Mordecai and Thomas heard the gun and saw their father fall. They had failed to detect the Indian in ambush and to give the alarm. The brothers grew to manhood, married and settled in the adjoining counties of Grayson and Har-din, Ky. Mordecai Lincoln was the father of the Lincolns of Fountain Green in Illinois. Thomas Lincoln was the father of President Lincoln. Each of these brothers named a son Abraham, after their father. Not many months ago an Abraham Lincoln story went the rounds of the newspapers, it being as-sumed that the incident had occurred in the life of the late President Lincoln. The truth was the Abraham Lincoln of that particular story was the Abraham Lincoln of Hancock County, the cousin of President Lincoln. And the Fountain Green Lincolns are still smiling over the mistake. Each of these Abraham Lin-colns named a son Robert Lincoln. The son of President Lincoln is the head of the Pullman Company. The Robert Lin-coln, son of the other Abraham Lincoln, died some years ago at Carthage in Han-cock County.

The Mechanical Knack of the Lincolns.

Strong physical resemblance is not all that goes with the kinship between President Lincoln and the Fountain Green cousins. The knack of handling tools and making things was a Lincoln inheritance. Thomas Lincoln, the father of President Lincoln, was known as one of the best carpenters of the locality where he lived. Abraham Lincoln, as a youth, not only built a house and flatboats, but he did cabinet work. He made furniture. There are in existence several articles, the hand-iwork of Abraham Lincoln, showing an aptitude toward mechanical work quite unusual. One of these was a small bureau or cabinet made of black walnut, put to-gether without a single nail. It is said to have been made by Lincoln when he was a boy, the tree being cut and the boards sawed and planed by him. After he be-came a lawyer at Springfield, Mr. Lincoln had furniture made under his specific di-rections. He knew just what he wanted.

The same natural skill with tools was possessed by the Lincolns of Fountain Green. These cousins of Abraham Lin-coln have been noted for dexterity in woodworking. They had farms, but they built houses, made furniture, repaired ve-hicles, turned out farming implements and used the lathe.

"They could make anything," say the old settlers.

Not So Humble.

The mechanical turn had its bearing of considerable influence upon the families of Mordecai and Thomas Lincoln before they left Kentucky. Hardin County is down the Ohio, the third county south of Louisville. Grayson is beyond, to the southward. The "obscurity" of Abraham Lincoln's birth, as the early biographers have it, disappears in the light of the family history preserved by the Lincolns of Fountain Green. "The humble origin," takes on different meaning from that to be inferred from most of the books writ-ten about the president. The Lincolns acquired farms, but they did not fol-low farming exclusively. Mordecal Lin-coln brought up his sons and daughters in or near Leitchfield, the county seat of Grayson. He was a man of some means and he gave his children what a century ago in Kentucky was much bet-ter than the average education. Modecal Lincoln's family grew to maturity in Grayson County. Thomas Lincoln did not settle in life so early as did Mordecal. He remained in Hardin County, follow-ing the trade of carpenter. For some years he was in and out of Elizabeth-town, the county seat of Hardin, about thirty miles from his brother Modecal's home. A single man until he was 28, Thomas Lincoln didn't develop a saving disposition. Those who were more thrifty called Thomas Lincoln "shiftless." Go-ing where the carpenter work took him, Thomas Lincoln acquired the "rolling stone" habit. It is tradition that he was not as well educated as the other Lin-colns. But he wasn't worthless. He was industrious. If he spent his money as fast as he made it, he did no differently from many Americans. When he courted Nancy Hanks, who was the daughter of his employer, Thomas Lincoln, al-though verging upon 30, began to feel the propriety of looking to the future Some of the writers upon Abraham Lin-coln have treated this as a "lowly" mar-riage. Nancy Hanks had been to school in Virginia. She was considered better educated than most of the girls of that part of Hardin. The family tradition is that she was tall, dark haired and at-tractive. Thomas Lincoln could hardly have been what some biographers have described him for Nancy Hanks, fully matured, 23 years old, strong of mind and dignified, accepted him, bore him children and lived with him as long as she was on earth.

Thomas Lincoln continued to make his home in Elizabethtown, the county seat, for a year or two after the marriage in 1806. Then, with a view of improving the family circumstances, encouraged by the ambition of his wife, he moved fif-teen miles south into what is Larue County and took a piece of land, 160 acres, about three miles from Hodgens-ville. He built a house 50 yards from a fine spring, which welled up under an overhanging ledge of rock. There Abra-ham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809. He was given the name of the grand-father who had been killed by the In-dians. About the same time, or a little earlier, a son was born to Mordecai Lin-coln, near Leitchfield, about thirty-five miles distant and he, too, was given the name of his grandfather Abraham.

Many of the Kentucky neighbors of Mordecal and Thomas Lincoln had a cu-rious pronunciation of the family name. They called it as if spelled "Lincorn." And after the migration to Illinois the Fountain Green Lincolns say they were so addressed frequently by the Hancock County pioneers.

The Migration of the Lincolns to Illinois.

From Indiana and from Kentucky the movement of the Lincolns to Illinois was almost in the same year. Thomas Lin-coln's family left Pigeon Creek for the new home in Sangamon County, just west of Decatur, Abraham Lincoln, who had come of age, driving the ox team. James Bloomfield Lincoln, the son of Mordecal Lincoln, rode through from Leitchfield, Ky., to Hancock County, about the same time, 1829-30. One after another the mem-bers of Mordecal Lincoln's family fol-lowed James B. Lincoln until all of them were living in the vicinity of Fountain Green. Thomas Lincoln, the father of President Lincoln, died and was buried in Coles County. Mordecal Lincoln, the uncle of President Lincoln, died at Fountain Green, and was buried in the old cemetery near the town.

T[illegible] out of Fountain Green, on [illegible] (incomplete)

Lincoln's Cousins as McClaughry Knew Them.

From boyhood to early manhood Robert W. McClaughry, warden of the Government Penitentiary at Leavenworth, knew, as near-by neighbors, the Lincolns of Hancock County. Col. McClaughry was "born and raised" at Fountain Green. The first of the Lincolns settled there about 1830. Others, of the near relatives of President Abraham Lincoln, migrated from the old home in Kentucky to the vicinity of Fountain Green. Among them, Col. McClaughry mentions James, Abraham and Mordecai Lincoln, first cousins of the president, sons of his father's oldest brother.

"President Lincoln," Col. McClaughry said, "took great interest in these relatives, though he seldom visited them. I remember him coming to our place during my boyhood, when legal business had called him to the county seat. He then made a short visit to Mordecai Lincoln and some of the other cousins. It must have been in the year 1852 that my father took me with him to hear Mr. Lincoln make a speech for the Whig ticket upon which Gen. Scott was a candidate for president. At that time I shook hands with the future President Lincoln, and I remember hearing him inquire of my father concerning his cousin Mordecai. Six years later, in 1858, when Mr. Lincoln spoke in Monmouth, he sent for me to come to the hotel where he stopped and made inquiries concerning his Hancock County relatives, again manifesting his interest in his cousin Mordecai, to whom he seemed quite attached."

Sturdy Characteristics.

There was a good deal of the Lincoln originality, sense of justice and sturdy integrity in the Hancock County branch of the family as Col. McClaughry describes the relatives.

"James B. Lincoln," he said, "was a justice of the peace in Fountain Green from 1832 to 1836. It is one of the traditions of that neighborhood that he never had a lawsuit come to trial before him. In every case where complaint was made by one neighbor against another, he sent for both parties, and heard their statements, made his own investigations, and decided what ought to be done by each, without entering the case on his docket. It was further the tradition that no man who failed to comply with James Lincoln's decision could continue to live in that community."

Even differences between husband and wife were not beyond the jurisdiction and adjudication of this pioneer justice.

"In a certain case," Col. McClaughry recalled, "where Justice James Lincoln had married a couple, he learned that the husband and wife were living unhappily. He went to see them, heard their statements and concluded that they were about equally to blame. He settled the case by threatening to 'unmarry' them if there was any more trouble. The tradition of Fountain Green has it that the couple, as the novels say, 'lived happily ever afterward.'"

James Lincoln died early, but the other two first cousins of President Lincoln lived in Hancock County for many years.

The Other Abraham.

"Abraham Lincoln, the brother of James," said Col. McClaughry, "was also a justice of the peace for several years. He was noted for his great knowledge of human nature and his sound common sense, through which he served the community better than he could have done by any technical acquaintance with the statutes. Mordecai Lincoln the third cousin, was a cabinet maker, a very intelligent, well-read man. He was something of a misanthrope, because of a disappointment in a love affair of his early years, which he always charged to the Jesuit fathers who taught the school in Kentucky which he attended. While Mordecai and the other Hancock County Lincolns were faithful Catholics. Mordecai was always bitter against the order of Jesuits, and did not hesitate to denounce them on all occasions. I remember making frequent visits to his shop with neighbor boys and hearing him talk about the Jesuits.'

Lincoln as Senator Cullom Knew Him.

The public career of one man spans the period between the Lincoln administration and the Lincoln centennial. Shelby M. Cullom was in politics at Springfield before Lincoln had his joint debates with Douglas in 1858. He had been prosecuting attorney and member of the Legislature. Senator Cullom was speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives when Lincoln was elected president of the United States. The campaign of 1860 brought wise men from afar to see the new head of the young Republican party. Visitors, from all manner of motives, flocked in throngs to the political Bethlehem. Some one had to take charge of a situation wholly novel to Springfield. Cullom had tact beyond his years. He liked the atmosphere. Upon him devolved for some time, until organization was effected, the duty of making the strangers feel comfortable and of arranging receptions.

"I remember," Senator Cullom said some time ago, recalling this experience, "when the first arrivals came and the House was crowded, looking at Lincoln's high stature—he was 6 feet 4 inches—and his countenance was really noble, I thought, making him look like the choice of a nation for their chief magistrate. He conducted himself with dignity. Any idea we might have had as townsmen that he would fall below the mark disappeared from that first day."

After Lincoln was inaugurated Cullom went on to Washington to see about the local patronage. His activity in politics, his leadership of the younger element in the party, his official position, he felt, naturally entitled him to consideration. Cullom desired to suggest the appointments of postmaster and collector at Springfield. Progress with President Lincoln was rather slow.

Wouldn't Vex Mrs. Moody.

"I waited around some time and did not get his promise," said the senator. "Finally I went to him and said: 'I am going home. Why can't you give me those two offices?' 'Now,' said the president, 'you can have the collectorship, but the Post Office I think I have promised to old Mrs. Moody for her husband. I can't let you have the Post Office, Cullom; take the collectorship.' 'Now, Mr. President,' said I, 'why can't you be liberal and let me have both?' 'Mrs. Moody would get down on me,' Mr. Lincoln replied."

Mr. Cullom had another White House experience with Mr. Lincoln, which is firmly impressed upon his memory. He was relieved of a temporary embarrassment by that instantaneous exercise of pleasant tact with which the president so often relieved disagreeable situations.

"It was just after I was elected to Congress from the Springfield district and before I had taken my seat," is the way Senator Cullom tells the story. "I knew the secretaries of President Lincoln very well. Both Hay and Nicolay had gone to Washington from Springfield. I was accustomed to go without ceremony to see them at the White House. At this time I came to the door of the room through which I was to pass to reach Mr. Nicolay's office, and without knocking I opened it and went in, to find myself in the presence of President Lincoln [illegible] Stanton were there. I colored to the roots of my hair, begged pardon for the intrusion and started to go out. President Lincoln arose from his chair at the head of the table and called me by name. He came over to me, got hold of my hand and pulled me into the group of cabinet members. As he did so he said to the secretary of state, 'Seward, I want you to know this boy. You remember the old congressman from Springfield named Stewart? I want to introduce to you the boy who beat him. This is the boy.' He thereupon presented me to the different secretaries. I shook hands with them and backed my way out just as soon as I could. That was in 1864. The next year I took my seat in Congress for the first time."

Lincoln and Cullom's Father.

The interest of Lincoln in Cullom dated back to a period earlier than the political friendship. The Cullums were from Kentucky. Shelby M. Cullom's father moved to Illinois because he didn't like slavery and settled in Tazewell County, which was in the circuit Lincoln as a lawyer rode.

"My father," said Senator Cullom, "was a Whig and went to the Illinois Legislature. He sat beside Mr. Lincoln. He was not a speaker. Lincoln voiced my father's political sentiments. Lincoln was one of nine men chosen as a delegation to get the capital away from Vandalia for Springfield. Those nine men put together measured 54 feet. They were called 'the long nine.' When Mr. Lincoln was nominated for Congress in 1846 he had to run in my father's county. My father took him in his carriage all over the county to his meetings. I can remember hearing Mr. Lincoln speak in that campaign. I was about 17 years old. Mr. Lincoln would say, 'Fellow citizens: Maj. Cullom has been everywhere with me, and has heard this speech time and again. The only way I can deceive him with it is to go down to the other end and give it to him backward.' With that he made one of those curious jerks with his long arms which we remember as so characteristic of him. He had a reaching voice, not very deep."

In 1853 young Cullom had been to Mount Morris College and was ready for a profession. He talked it over with his father. The law was chosen. To the elder Cullom, Abraham Lincoln was the ideal lawyer of that day. Even before Lincoln became so well known at the Illinois bar the elder Cullom had great confidence in his professional ability.

"My father," Senator Cullom recalls, "when asked to advise as to a lawyer for any person would say, 'Get Judge Logan if you can, but if you can't, there is a young man in his office by the name of Lincoln who will do just as well.'"

It was natural, then, when the legal profession had been selected for young Cullom, that the father should wish to have him trained by Lincoln.

Lincoln's Law Office.

"My father," said Senator Cullom, "took me to Mr. Lincoln at Springfield to have me study law with him. Mr. Lincoln told my father that he could not give me the attention I ought to have, the catechising and directing of my studies, as he was then much engaged and a good deal absent. He advised that I be turned over to a firm of lawyers, one of whom was a connection of Mr. Lincoln—Mr. Edwards. With them I studied law. I saw Mr. Lincoln constantly and he was my friend. I have been in his law office when he returned from riding the circuit. Mr. Lincoln kept no account books to speak of. He practiced at the courts of all the counties around Springfield. After trying a case he would take the fee that he received from his client, wrap it up in a piece of paper, write

on the back of the paper the name of the case and the amount—ten, fifteen or twenty-five dollars, whatever it might be—and put the paper in his pocket. When Mr. Lincoln came home he would take these papers out of his pockets, one at a time, and divide the amounts with his partner, Herndon. Theoretically, Mr. Lincoln was strong on financial questions. On political economy he was great. Practically, he knew little about money and took no care of it. As a lawyer in practice, he was very strong before both court and jury. He had a great deal of personal magnetism and his honest, plain way captured the jurors. Mr. Lincoln would lean over the jury, gesturing with his long arms and holding the jurors fascinated with his homely eloquence."

Influence on Cullom.

Great influence Mr. Lincoln exercised over his young protege. Probably that influence had more to do with the almost unparalleled success of Cullom in public life than the senator realizes. Approaching four score, Senator Cullom looks back upon official service, beginning as city attorney at Springfield in the '50s, immediately after he was licensed to practice law. He was a presidential elector as early as 1856. He served four terms in the Illinois Legislature, two of them as speaker. He was six years in Congress and was twice elected governor of Illinois. He has been a United States senator twenty-five years and has more years to come. As a representative in Congress, Mr. Cullom was one of half a dozen who met at a dinner, selected James G. Blaine as their candidate for speaker, started the campaign and pushed it to success. A part of the incentive which moved Mr. Cullom to activity was what President Lincoln had said to him about Blaine years before.

"President Lincoln called my attention to Blaine," said Senator Cullom. "Somebody in Congress had assailed the president in an exasperating manner. Blaine replied to the attack. President Lincoln said to me, 'There is a young fellow up there from Maine, by the name of Blaine, who has plenty of ability, and I think is going to get a big figure in this country.' I don't recollect what speech of Blaine's President Lincoln had in mind when he spoke about Blaine in that way, but I remember that in assisting to elect Blaine speaker I recalled how he had been praised by Mr. Lincoln."

The Senator's Return.

It came in the way of the senator to show in a practical way some return for the friendship of Lincoln. When Mr. Cullom was governor of Illinois he went to Mentor to urge upon President-elect Garfield the appointment of Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, as a member of the new cabinet. Mr. Lincoln was made secretary of war. He was a guest at Gov. Cullom's home when the letter came tendering the place in the cabinet. Cullom had just been elected governor when the attempt was made to steal the remains of Abraham Lincoln.

"It was in 1876, the night of the election," the senator remembers. "A set of whelps had conspired together to steal the body of Lincoln and hold it for ransom. Their plans were carefully laid and they would have succeeded had they not been betrayed by one of their number. The monument was built over a great vault, in which were two rooms. One of these rooms contained relics of Lincoln and memorials of various kinds. The other room held the body of Lincoln in a zinc casket, which was inclosed in a marble sarcophagus, as was thought, securely sealed. As soon as the information of the plot was received a party of citizens of Springfield hid themselves in the memorial chamber and waited for the attempt. At midnight the ghouls came, broke open the marble sarcophagus and had pulled the zinc casket about one-third of the way out, when the watchers tried to capture them. The ghouls got away, but two of them were afterward caught and sent to the Penitentiary. After that a tomb was excavated in the masonry under the obelisk. In that the body was placed and the casket was imbedded in hydraulic cement, so that it can not be reached."

Very frank were some of the communications of President Lincoln to Mr. Cullom. When the second inauguration was coming on Andrew Johnson sent word from his home in Tennessee to Mr. Lincoln that he did not think it necessary to come to Washington for the inauguration. Mr. Lincoln showed the message to Mr. Cullom and commented upon it. "This Johnson is a queer man."

Lincoln the Friend of the Boys of Springfield.

When William B. Thompson of the St. Louis bar was a boy he went fishing with Abraham Lincoln. That was before Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for president; earlier even than the historic Lincoln-Douglas debates. It was when Mr. Lincoln was practicing law in Springfield and wanted a day off. Then he would put the neighbors' boys into the family carryall, as many as could be crowded in, and drive away to the banks of the Sangamon. The Lincoln whom William B. Thompson remembers best was not the lawyer, the orator, the candidate, the president, but the friend and associate of every boy on the street where he lived in Springfield.

"I lived half a block from Mr. Lincoln's," said Mr. Thompson, "and visited at the house, but more frequently I met Mr. Lincoln on the street as I went to and from school. Mr. Lincoln was not an observant man on the street; in fact, he hardly ever saw us unless we spoke to him. He walked along with his hands behind him, gazing upward and noticing nobody. But it was usual for all of the boys in the neighborhood to speak to him as we met him. He had endeared himself to all of us by reason of the interest he took in us. When one of us spoke to him as he was walking along in his absorbed manner he would stop and acknowledge the greeting pleasantly. If the boy was small Mr. Lincoln would often take him up in his arms and talk to him. If the boy was larger Mr. Lincoln would shake hands and talk with him. If he didn't recall the face he would ask the name, and if he recognized it he would say, 'Oh, yes; I remember you.' If the boy was a comparative stranger Mr. Lincoln would treat him so pleasantly that the boy always wanted to speak to Mr. Lincoln after that whenever he met him.

Fishing Trips.

"But besides showing interest in us Mr. Lincoln was exceedingly popular with the boys in the neighborhood because of the fishing trips to the Sangamon River he took with us. He owned a bay horse, which was called a "shaved-tail" horse. He had a "calash," as the roomy vehicle was known. Into the calash Mr. Lincoln would put all of the boys of the neighborhood who could crowd in, and drive out to the Sangamon. We carried our lunches and spent the whole day. After we were pretty well tired tramping about we spread out the lunches. Mr. Lincoln sat down with us. When we had eaten he told us stories and entertained us with his funny comments. No boy who had accompanied Mr. Lincoln on one of these fishing trips willingly missed another. Johnny Spriggs was one of those boys. He lived in our block. His mother was a widow. John Spriggs was hardly grown when four or five years afterward he went into the Union Army. He became an officer of distinction. For a long time he was connected with the Rice-Stix dry goods house in St. Louis. As long as he lived John Spriggs remembered and told those stories he heard from Lincoln on our fishing trips. One of the neighbors was Jesse K. Du Bois, who had two boys, one of whom became a United States senator from Idaho. John G. Ives had three sons. Mr. Lincoln's boys were Robert and Tad. The neighborhood was well built up and nearly every family had boys. We went to a school which was called "the college." One of the principal teachers was Dr. Reynolds, father of Judge George D. Reynolds of St. Louis, who was elected to the St. Louis Court of Appeals a few days ago. George attended the school. Boys came from the counties around Springfield to prepare for college."

The Quinn Harrison Case.

"A case that Mr. Lincoln had in court at Springfield about 1857 won him great admiration from the boys," Mr. Thompson recalled. "Quinn Harrison was charged with murder. Lincoln defended him. Harrison and Crafton, who was killed, were young fellows. They lived at Pleasant Plains, in Sangamon County. Harrison was a grandson of Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer preacher and circuit rider. Crafton was killed as the result of a quarrel. The feeling was quite strong between the friends of the two young men. Harrison was prosecuted by some of the ablest talent at the Springfield bar. My recollection is that James A. Matheney, who was considered one of the strongest lawyers there at the time, was the prosecuting attorney. Mr. Lincoln saved Quinn Harrison, but it was a very hard fight. We boys followed it throughout. All of us who were able climbed to the windows. The others hung around the doors of the old Courthouse. We listened with most careful attention to everything Lincoln said. His argument to the jury for Quinn Harrison made a lasting impression upon us. At that time Lincoln had not become famous as a debater. Harrison was acquitted. We boys agreed that Lincoln's speech and earnest manner did it, rather than the evidence.

Boys Knew Him First.

"I think, perhaps, the Springfield boys recognized the power of Lincoln's eloquence earlier than did some of the elders," continued Mr. Thompson thoughtfully. "Springfield in that day had a number of lawyers who had world fame at the bar. Milton Hay, the brother of John Hay, had come up from Belleville with a great reputation as a lawyer. John A. McClernand was known in that part of Illinois as the 'Grecian' for the classics he put into his speeches. McClernand was called the most scholarly man at the Springfield bar.

"My father was said then to have studied with the view of entering the priesthood, but had taken up the law instead. Logan, Stuart, Edwards, Matheney and Conkling were considered eminent lawyers. Some of them stood so high that they did not have to go 'on the circuit.' Business came to them in Springfield. But with the acquittal of Quinn Harrison all of the boys agreed that Mr. Lincoln was their ideal. We took every opportunity to hear Lincoln speak. The campaign of of 1858 was notable for the number of boys who attended whenever Lincoln spoke. We talked politics. We knew all about the 'Kansas-Nebraska bill.' Stephen A. Douglas was a favorite orator when the campaign opened. He was very widely known. He had practiced law in Jacksonville, Beardstown and Springfield and was personally acquainted with every man of prominence. Lincoln was not so well known. Some of the politicians belittled Lincoln. They did not think he was up to the standard of Douglas, who had been quite a figure in the Senate. But the Springfield boys followed the debate with great confidence in Mr. Lincoln. They never forgot the Quinn Harrison speech. It wasn't long after the speaking opened in the campaign before public sentiment as to the relative strength of Lincoln and Douglas in debate began to change. The older people began to see Lincoln in the estimate the boys had put upon him. While Lincoln did not succeed in winning the senatorship from Douglas, the feeling grew that his position was the stronger. Lincoln's speeches in that campaign of 1858 made a very strong impression.

"The day Mr. Lincoln left Springfield in 1861 to go to Washington for the inauguration was the last time I saw him. All of the boys were at the station, and the most enthusiastic cheering came from them. Some of the older people looked very serious; they were predicting that Mr. Lincoln would not be allowed to reach Washington; that he would be stopped if he tried to pass through Maryland. Many believed there would be interference. I remember that I went up to John Hay, who was going with Mr. Lincoln, and asked him if he had any doubt about getting through. As we young fellows shouted our farewell to Mr. Lincoln that day we felt as if we were parting from a personal friend to whom we were deeply attached."

WHAT LINCOLN INHERITED.

HERNDON and Stuart say Abraham Lincoln was habitually constipated. That his thick, sallow skin was the result of chronic constipation. His spells of gloom and his moodiness were merely results of constipation or biliousness. He got relief by taking blue mass or calomel, or some other form of mercury, but that he could not take it as often as he should because it irritated his "innards" too much.

Kellogg agrees with the diagnosis, but he says he should have taken dextrin, a combination of milk sugar and acidophilus bacilli instead of mercury. /524

No sooner had these pleasing explanations of the Lincoln moods displaced others that were less pleasing and more sinister, when along comes the Rev. Barton and kicks the fat into the fire. Dr. Barton has studied Lincoln more scientifically than has any other man or woman, living or dead. He is tackling the problem of explaining the Lincoln physique and the Lincoln mind in a thorough and scientific fashion.

Lincoln was never thrown with any other Lincoln except his father, with the exception of one visit to a first cousin. On the other hand, members of the Hanks family were near him in a considerable part of his life and some of them talked a good deal about him. Abraham Lincoln is often quoted as saying he inherited his mind from his mother. Dr. Barton's study included a study of the grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins as well as some more remote ancestors on the Lincoln side. His conclusion is that Abraham inherited from the Lincolns, and not from the Hankses.

He was an illustration of Mendelian inheritance. Incidentally, the name Lincoln was always a Lincoln name. With the exception of Thomas, and a few others, the Lincoln men were long, tall, bony, with long arms and long legs. They always had some mechanical aptitude from the first old weaver down to Abraham, who invented a way to get a boat over a dam.

The moodiness and periodic glooms were Lincoln characteristics. The relatives in Kentucky had it. In Hancock county, Illinois, the descendants of Abraham's uncle, Mordecai, were a gloomy, peculiar lot. In that country, they spoke of the "Lincoln Horrors" and the "Lincoln hypo." Abraham never saw any of these cousins except that he once spent a day with his cousin, "Mord" Lincoln. In Hancock county, Illinois, as well as in Grayson county, Kentucky, Dr. Barton learned that the Lincolns "were men of moods," "uneven workers," "all odd," "none were crazy," "uneven equilibrium of intellectuality and emotions," "cantankerous but likable," "periods of boisterous merriment, alternating with periods of gloom." The conclusion was: "The abilities of all the Lincolns were of the same general kind as those of Abraham."

One of the most interesting parts of Dr. Barton's study relates to the attitude of the Lincolns toward women. Here again we find that Cousin "Mord" and other Lincolns had the general attitude toward women that caused so much discussion in the case of Abraham. John Hay speaks of meeting Robert Lincoln, a son of Abraham. Robert, speaking of the Lincoln family, said: "They have about run out. They are not a very marrying set."

Dr. Barton has done much to prove that Abraham inherited his physical type, his mental type and intermittent gloom from the Lincolns. And, if so, neither constipation nor a sluggish liver, nor the less pleasing theories that came earlier, stand up.

J WRIGHT

Dr. Barton Corrects Cardinal's History

IT IS HARDLY SAFE for a prominent man to make unauthenticated statements concerning Abraham Lincoln as long as Dr. William E. Barton is in the offing. As most readers of The Christian Century know, Dr. Barton, when not filling his role as Safed the Sage, is one of the outstanding authorities on the life of the great president. Recently, Cardinal Mundelein, of Chicago, was reported in an address to have made the following statement:

"Again and again you will hear that Abraham Lincoln, perhaps our greatest president, was unfriendly to the Catholic church. This is not true. One of his close personal friends was a great French priest, Father St. Cyr, who first brought back to France such glowing accounts of Chicago. When Father St. Cyr came to say mass for Lincoln's stepmother, Mr. Lincoln would prepare the altar himself. Indeed, with his own hands Abraham Lincoln carved out six wooden chairs to be used at the mass. And if only I could find those chairs, I'd pay for them with their weight in gold."

Cardinal Mundelein was speaking on the basis of a statement which has been made many times. Dr. Barton has taken occasion to show how completely lacking is its historical foundation. In an article in the Outlook, and in an interview later given to the Western Christian Advocate, Dr. Barton gives the whole history out of which the legend grew.

STEPMOTHER A BAPTIST

"First of all," says Dr. Barton, "Father St. Cyr never celebrated mass in the home of Lincoln's stepmother, and he never prepared the altar for any such celebration in her home during the ministry of Father St. Cyr. But Cardinal Mundelein did not intend to lie any more than Father Chiniquy did, and his story is not without some elements of truth, as we shall presently discover.

"Sarah Bush Lincoln was by inheritance a Primitive Baptist. Her family belonged to the Severns Valley Baptist church at Elizabethtown, Ky., and the dates of their admission are of record. She did not join there, but when the Little Pigeon Baptist church was organized in Spencer county, Ind., and Thomas Lincoln joined by letter, she was immersed and joined "by experience" June 7, 1823. She and Thomas took out letters when they left Indiana, the letters bearing date of January 10, 1830; but there was no Baptist church to which they could conveniently present them, and the preacher who ministered to that neighborhood was of the Disciples communion. In fellowship with that church both Thomas Lincoln and his wife died, and Thomas Lincoln's funeral sermon was heard, not alone by those present, but by neighbors within the range of half a mile.

"Abraham Lincoln had left his father's home before Father St. Cyr was ordained or ever had celebrated a mass."

"Father St. Cyr," continued Dr. Barton, "was the first resident Roman Catholic priest in Chicago. John Mary Irenaeus St. Cyr was born in Lyons, France, November 2, 1803; was ordained in that country April 6, 1833; began his service in Chicago in October of that year, and in 1837 removed to St. Louis. It was while he was in this latter city that he made journeys up and down the Mississippi, and, coming to the head of the rapids opposite Keokuk, found a settlement that was largely Roman Catholic, and from time to time celebrated mass there. And perhaps the most devout of the Catholics was the woman whom he remembered years afterward as the stepmother of Abraham Lincoln, and she had a son, resident with her, just about the age of Abraham Lincoln, who is unquestionably the young man whom Father St. Cyr afterward remembered as having been Abraham.

"Who was this Mrs. Lincoln, and who was her son?

"She was Mary, daughter of Luke Mudd. Luke Mudd had removed to Kentucky, and his daughter Mary was married by Priest William De Rohan to Mordecai Lincoln, eldest brother of Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas. She infused a strong strain of Roman Catholic blood into that branch of the Lincoln family, and this was strengthened when one of her nephews, Ben Mudd, married one of her daughters, thus doubling the Mudd influence in the family. Mordecai Lincoln rode from Kentucky to Illinois in the fall of 1830, and lost his life in the 'deep snow,' partly on account of the snow and partly on account of what he drank to protect himself from the storm. He died in December, 1830, and is buried in an unmarked grave in Hancock county, Illinois. His sons Abraham and James were already living there, and also his daughter Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Mudd, and in due time came Mary Mudd Lincoln herself to live among her children. There, too, came her younger daughter, Mary Rowena, who married George Nicely, and the youngest of all, Martha, who married Washington Neighbors."

CABINET-MAKER LINCOLN'S COUSIN

The Abraham Lincoln whom Father St. Cyr knew was, according to Dr. Barton, a son of Mordecai, brother of Thomas, father of the president. Mordecai had two sons, Abraham and Mordecai. Of the two, Mordecai was a cabinet-maker, and Dr. Barton actually possesses the ledger in which, under date of August 15, 1838, in enumerating a considerable list of work done for Peter and William McDonough, in charge of the Catholic church opposite Keokuk, Mordecai Lin-

(*Continued on page* 1071.)

DR. BARTON ON LINCOLN

(*Continued from page* 1069.)

coln charged for "to 1 set of chairs, $4.00."

"The famous Father St. Cyr," explained Dr. Barton, "must have identified the cousin of the president, whose name was Abraham Lincoln, with the brother, Mordecai. If Cardinal Mundelein really wants those chairs, I can furnish them to him, I think, without much trouble. I will go to the trouble if he is still inclined to pay for them with their weight in gold; for I think that I have sat in one of them and that the rest of them can be found."

September 2, 1926

Cardinal Mundelein's "Lincoln" Chairs

By William E. Barton, D.D.

Dr. William E. Barton, alias "Safed the Sage," probably knows more about Lincoln and his kindred than did even Lincoln himself. His writings, which are accepted as authoritative in this field, are "The Soul of Abraham Lincoln," "Abraham Lincoln and His Books," "The Paternity of Abraham Lincoln" and "Life of Lincoln." He was the one man in America best qualified to check up the statement which was made by Cardinal Mundelein at the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago. It is here reprinted with due acknowledgment to the Evangelical Herald of St. Louis, where it first appeared:

SPEAKING in Chicago on June 21, 1926, Cardinal Mundelein, as reported in the daily press, said:

THE CARDINAL'S ROMANCE

"Again and again you will hear that Abraham Lincoln, perhaps our greatest President, was unfriendly to the Catholic Church. This is not true.

"One of his close personal friends was a great French priest, Father St. Cyr, who first brought back to France such glowing accounts of Chicago. When Father St. Cyr came to say mass for Lincoln's stepmother, Mr. Lincoln would prepare the altar himself.

"Indeed, with his own hands Abraham Lincoln carved out six wooden chairs to be used at the mass. And if only I could find those chairs, I'd pay for them with their weight in gold."

THE TRUTH ACCORDING TO THE REV. DR. BARTON

I think it possible that I could find the chairs to which the Cardinal alludes, and I suppose it entirely possible that I have sat in one or more of them, but I fear the offer of their weight in gold will not hold after I tell the truth about them. And I know the truth.

First of all, Father St. Cyr never celebrated mass in the home of Lincoln's stepmother, and he never prepared the altar for any such celebration in her home during the ministry of Father St. Cyr. But Cardinal Mundelein did not intend to lie. And his story is not without some elements of truth, as we shall presently discover.

ABRAHAM'S STEPMOTHER

Sarah Bush Lincoln was by inheritance a Primitive Baptist. Her family belonged to the Severns Valley Baptist Church at Elizabethtown, Ky., and the dates of their admission are of record. She did not join there, but when the Little Pigeon Baptist Church was organized in Spencer County, Ind., and Thomas Lincoln joined by letter she was immersed, and joined "by experience" June 7, 1823. She and Thomas took out letters when they left Indiana, the letters bearing date of January 10, 1830, but there was no Baptist church to which they could conveniently present them, and the preacher who ministered to that neighborhood was of the Disciples communion. In fellowship with that church both Thomas Lincoln and his wife died, and Thomas Lincoln's funeral sermon was heard, not alone by those present, but by neighbors within the range of half a mile.

Abraham Lincoln had left his father's home before Father St. Cyr was ordained or ever had celebrated a mass.

FATHER ST. CYR

Who was Father St. Cyr, on whose testimony Cardinal Mundelein makes this statement? He was the first resident Roman Catholic priest in Chicago. John Mary Irenæus St. Cyr was born in Lyons, France, November 2, 1803, was ordained in that country April 6, 1833, began his service in Chicago in October of that year, and in 1837 removed to Saint Louis. It was while he was in this latter city that he made journeys up and down the Mississippi, and, coming to the head of the rapids opposite Keokuk, found a settlement that was largely Roman Catholic, and from time to time celebrated mass there. And perhaps the most devout of the Catholics was the woman whom he remembered years afterward as the stepmother of Abraham Lincoln, and she had a son, resident with her, just about the age of Abraham Lincoln, who is unquestionably the young man whom Father St. Cyr afterward remembered as having been Abraham.

THE MUDD-LINCOLNS

Now who was this Mrs. Lincoln, and who was her son?

She was Mary, daughter of Luke Mudd. Luke Mudd had removed to Kentucky, and his daughter Mary was married by Priest William De Rohan to Mordecai Lincoln, eldest brother of Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas. She infused a strong strain of Roman Catholic blood into that branch of the Lincoln family, and this was strengthened when one of her nephews, Ben Mudd, married one of her daughters, thus doubling the Mudd influence in the family. Mordecai Lincoln rode from Kentucky to Illinois in the fall of 1830, and lost his life in the "deep snow," partly on account of the snow and partly on account of what he drank to protect himself from the storm. He died in December, 1830, and is buried in an unmarked grave in Hancock County, Ill. His sons Abraham and James were already living there, and also his daughter Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Mudd, and in due time came Mary Mudd Lincoln herself to live among her children. There, too, came her younger daughter, Mary Rowena, who married George Nicely, and the youngest of all, Martha, who married Washington Neighbors.

MORDECAI LINCOLN, CHAIR-MAKER

What is more to the purpose of this story, there came, toward the end of 1836, Mordecai, third son of Mordecai and Mary Mudd Lincoln. He is the man whom Father St. Cyr remembered as having been Abraham. We might have expected him to confuse the two Abrahams, as some other people have done; for there are records of "Abraham Lincoln, Justice of the Peace," which have proved a stumbling-block to some investigators. The two Abrahams were contemporaries and first cousins, and Mordecai the younger was also a first cousin of Abraham, later the President.

I am writing without the qualifying phrases habitual to the careful historian, because I have the documents, and no one else has them. The community where Father St. Cyr visited the Lincolns is familiar ground to me, and a long, long way from where Abraham Lincoln's stepmother lived and died.

These Lincolns were all more or less mechanical, and they did very good work. They could mortise and dovetail and do like tasks. But the younger Mordecai excelled the others. He had been a shoemaker and tailor in Kentucky, and I have his account-books there from 1831 till his leaving in the fall of 1836. The story of his leaving would make a romance, and I shall some time tell that story. He had deft fingers, and in Kentucky was a constant player on the fiddle, but he left his violin in that State and never owned one afterward. He would visit the neighbors who had violins, and play their instruments till the tears streamed down his face, and then lay down the fiddle and flee to the woods. He had a turning lathe, and made spools and spinning-wheels, as well as chests of drawers and coffins. I have also his account-books in Illinois.

"TO 1 SET OF CHAIRS, $4."

In the summer when Father St. Cyr began his ministrations at the head of the rapids, Mordecai did a large job for Peter and William McDonough, who had in charge the local church property. Here is what he charged them:

1838
August 15

to making 2 presses	$12.00
to making 2 mantels	7.00
to 1 lb. nales	.12½
to 1 set of Chairs	4.00

The priest's room at the little church had presses for the vestments and well-wrought mantels over its two fireplaces!

But apparently after the first visit of Father St. Cyr it was determined to go farther in the way of making him comfortable. For in the very next month is this charge:

Sept. 12
To one bedstid for St. Cyre..... $5.00

The yellow page before me actually names the priest for whom Mordecai was doing the work! It was no other than Father St. Cyr, the very man about whom the Cardinal is attempting to tell us.

MORDECAI'S PAPERS

I have quantities of manuscript written by Mordecai. His mind was much like that of his cousin Abraham, save that Abraham learned, and none too soon, to restrain his almost fatal gift for biting sarcasm, and Mordecai never did. The two men had the

over

e keen and smarting wit, which Abraham
imated into a genial good humor. Their
dwriting was much alike; you could take
decai's signature and think the "Lincoln"
have been written by Abraham. And
decai, while baptized into the Catholic
rch, and ultimately buried beside his
her in a little Catholic cemetery in which
y stone has now been pushed over by the
s that graze there, was a hater of the
sts. His mother died about 1859, and
died June 15, 1867. He never married;
had that strange liking for women and
inking from matrimony which made Abra-
n so unsatisfactory a lover; that, too, is
ther story. I have page after page of
composition denouncing the priests, often
name, but I do not find Father St. Cyr
ong those whom he thus vilified. . . .
have no doubt that his mother, Mary
dd Lincoln, habitually prepared the altar
the visits of Father St. Cyr, and it is
at all improbable that Mordecai assisted
r. And so may his brother Abraham have
ne. It is not strange that Father St.
r remembered this many years later and
ought it was the future President who
d made the furniture for his room. But
raham Lincoln the future President at
at time was resident in Springfield, and
ving a hard time paying his board and
ciding whether to propose to Mary Owens
not. . . .

Now, after this truthful recital, if Cardi-
al Mundelein really wants those chairs, and
ill pay their weight in gold for them, I
ink it possible I can procure them for him.
Iordecai was a good carpenter in his day,
nd some of his chairs are still extant.

William E. Barton.

UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT
SIX MILE ROAD AT LIVERNOIS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

August 13, 1932.

Dr. Louis A. Warren,

The Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

My dear Dr. Warren,-

I used to have a jolly little friend, who, whenever he came from the country to my place in St. Louis, used to drop in with a whoop and cry "Merry Christmas" whether the season was June, October or December. He was the best Santa Claus I ever knew. I miss him here.

Your letter of yesterday reminded me of him. You came as a Santa Claus even here in August. You ask whether I should care to have you send me the records of the Mudds who married into the Lincoln family in Washington County, Kentucky. I should be delighted. Those Mudds are more precious to me than gold.

I've not been in Washington Co., since I began this quest, but some former students of mine and their friends sent me from there so very many Mudd items that I had imagined the field was practically exhausted. Not one of them, however, had touched the Lincoln family, save possibly remotely.

I shall be very grateful for your contributions,

Sincerely yours,

Laurence J. Kenny, S.J.

(Rev.) Laurence J. Kenny,

UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT
SIX MILE ROAD AT LIVERNOIS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Aug. 19, 1932.

Louis A. Warren, Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

My dear Dr. Warren,—

Your gracious letter with two pages of valuable information about "my Mudds" are at hand, and I do not know how to thank you adequately.

You far undervalue your contribution. It has a double worth; first for its new data, and again because it assures me that my students who examined the Washington Co., Ky. records did their work better than I had imagined. They had sent me digests of all the wills you refer to, and those of some other Mudds not related to the Lincolns.

I must add that I find a discrepancy between their and your will of Charles Mudd (D. p. 355) of Aug. 2nd, 1828. What I inferred from their letters to be mere relatives of bachelor Charles, you list

UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT
SIX MILE ROAD AT LIVERNOIS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

as his children.

You may be right. There may have been two Charles; the unmarried one and this man of the large family. Two Charles's would get me out of a difficulty: Charles in 1828 named Eleanor first among his many heirs, but Eleanor in her will just ten years later names her "brother Charles first among her heirs. (F. 62). How can she bequeath to her brother who has been dead ten years? My students did not indicate that the early will was ever probated.

All the items on your first page were entirely new to me, but they fit in perfectly with other information. I was particularly pleased to learn that Eliz. Lucretia Mudd was the daughter of Hezekiah.

Thanking you again, I am
Sincerely yours,

Laurence J. Kenny, S.J.

August 24, 1932

Rev. Laurence J. Kenny
University of Detroit
Six Mile Road at Livernois
Detroit, Michigan

My dear Sir:

I regret that I can give you no further information about who the Charles Mudd was and it is barely possible that I may have made a mistake in copying the names of his beneficiaries.

I have also discovered in my letters that a William Mudd made his will in 1800, in which he mentioned his wife, Elizabeth, and his children, Bridget, William, Henrietta Sanberry, Mary Boone and Weller. In this will he mentioned "the land I now live on purchased from Grundy on Cartright Creek." This is found in Will Book A, page 279.

I am sure that the clerk of the Washington County Court would be very glad to confirm for you reference to the Charles Mudd will.

Very sincerely yours,

Director
LAW:AAM Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

August 26, 1932

Rev. Laurence J. Kenny
University of Detroit
Six Mile Road at Livernois
Detroit, Michigan

My dear Rev. Kenny:

Your letter was indeed interesting and your tradition does not seem unreasonable although possibly it can be explained from the fact that Mary Mudd Lincoln had a son herself who was named Abraham Lincoln which has caused much confusion of these two Lincoln boys in Kentucky history.

Washington County for many years has claimed to have had the birthplace site of Abraham Lincoln within its own boundaries.

This claim undoubtedly grew out of the fact that there was an Abraham Lincoln born there some three years before the president was born in Larue County. My own reaction toward the tradition you relate is that Martha Mudd Buckman undoubtedly did assist Abraham Lincoln, son of her sister Mary, in learning his letters.

There is a possibility, however, that the Abraham Lincoln may have learned his letters from this same Martha Mudd but inasmuch as Lincoln's own mother was a ready reader, as she states, it is quite likely that she was able to take him through the early stages of his education.

While I lived at Hodginville, Kentucky, I was told that one of the publications at Loretto many, many years ago harried a picture of the Knob Creek Cabin of the Lincoln family. If this be true, it is the only one I know of extant as the cabin was found very early.

If you would make some inquiry of those in charge of the library at Loretto, possibly they might make a very valuable discovery in the files of their old papers.

You will please find enclosed several copies of the weekly bulletins carrying "Lincoln's FirstSchoolteachers."

More of these are available if you care to have them. Possibly you would like to receive this bulletin each week which is sent gratis to about three thousand Lincoln students in America. Inasmuch as it often has Kentucky items in it, I think you will like to have it.

Very sincerely yours,

Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LAW:LH
Encs.

7

UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT
SIX MILE ROAD AT LIVERNOIS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

August 26,1932.

Dr.Louis A. Warren,

Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., Fort Wayne,Ind.

My dear Dr.Warren,-

I am indebted to you for the Aug.22,'32 issue of Lincoln Lore,and I thank you heartily. This is number 176. How I regret that I was not lucky enough to have been on your mailing list from the beginning.

If you have a little leisure this morning,perhaps you will like to hear a Lincoln problem that has followed me through many years.Please don't take it too seriously.

When I was a boy,I think it was about 1880,in Bardstown,Ky., some one told me that Lincoln's first schooling was under a man who later joined the Trappist monks,but his very first lesson (perhaps how to count five) was received from a cousin of his who was a Sister of Loretto. Recalling this story when I visited Loretto about 1912 I asked Sister Antonella,the archivist there,whether there ever was a Loretto sister who was related to Lincoln. She replied that there was some rumor that one of the sisters whose family name was Buckman was so related. Not finding a Buckman in Waldo Lincoln "Lincoln Family",I had almost forgotten this matter until -to my surprize- Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon of the Ky.Hist. Soc. sending me some "Mudds",showed me that Martha Mudd married Clement Buckman. Martha Mudd's sister Mary married Mordecai Lincoln.Clement Buckman's daughter (the future nun)and little Abe might very easily have met at the home of Abe's aunt Mary.

But since coming to Detroit I've made the acquaintance of a very old retired physician,Dr.William A.Mudd,who is about 80 years of age,but a conversationalist of the old type.A truly wonderful manI He told me that this daughter of Clement Buchman was named Paulina; that she corresponded with Lincoln when he was President,sent him a pair of slippers;

Item available in the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection at the Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana

For contact information, go to www.LincolnCollection.org.

A GRAND OLD MARYLAND TREE:

THE MUDDS

by

REV. LAURENCE J. KENNY, S. J.

From Historical Records and Studies
v. XXV, 1935

UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT
McNICHOLS ROAD AT LIVERNOIS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

May 10th, 1936.

Mr. Louis A. Warren,
Lincoln National Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

My dear Mr. Warren:

Thank you again for both the written and the printed pages.

I read the Life of Samuel A.Mudd several years ago,and have a short page of notes that I took down at the time.I am very well pleased to have your more copious extracts.

I am wondering whether you are thinking that I overdrew the mark when I characterized Mudd as the American Job. If so, I beg you to examine the words of that model of patience as found in the Book of Books and see whether it were not easy to make extracts from his words that might not sound patient.

Now,lest you may suspect that I have spoken condemnatory, let me confess to you that I find no greater condemnation of myself than in looking at"Job's comforters",who are made a byword by mankind,and are not praised even by heaven. Yet when would I have that boundless compassion of theirs as to sit silent seven days and seven nights with my suffering friend! I should certainly fall short of so much goodness.

- - - - - - - - - - -

If you encounter any original manuscripts on the Mudds will you not remember me? Thanking you again, I am

Yours sincerely,

Laurence J. Kenny, S.J.

16

RARE BOOKS STAMPS BOOK BINDERY

H. E. PENDRY COMPANY

PUBLISHERS--BOOKSELLERS

TOPEKA, KANSAS March 28, 1935

Louis A. Warren, Director,
Lincoln National Foundation,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.
My dear Mr. Warren:-

I have yours of 20th inst before me. Pardon some delay in reply. I have just been looking this note of Mordaci Lincoln over and have decided to have some pictures taken of same- which will then speak for themselves.

I will send you in very few days a copy, or picture of the note in question.

As to a value or price on same, I am not just yet decided as to that. If it is not worth very much to a general collector or institution like yours, it would probably be better to keep in my own collectiin. I will not dispose of it without giving you opportunity to match any offers had. You will hear further shortly.

Faithfully,

H.E.Pendry Company.
By

Dear Dr. Louis A. Warren:

Mordecia brother of Thomas 1775

Do you have list of children of Mordecia Lincoln born 1771 married Mary Mudd.

September 4, 1935

He died from effects in deep snow in Dec 1830 and was buried in hollow log on farm Fountain Green Ill. Had 6 children - one of which I want to prove - Abel Lincoln who married Lydia Griffith, dates wanted also.

Have list of this [illegible] Royal Orlando, [illegible] Sylvester -

H. E. Pendry Company
Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen:

We have been holding on our desk a letter from you of March 28 in which you state you are having some pictures made of a Mordecai Lincoln autograph to send to us. Please advise whether or not you are still interested in disposing of this item and if not, we will destroy our correspondence.

Very truly yours,

John had a brother Jedidiah born 1775 died 1871 buried in [illegible], Ill.

LAW:LH

Director

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely

Virginia Johnson
Mrs. R.J.
5434 University Ave
Chicago Ill.

Dear Dr. Louis G. Warren:

Modecia brother of Thomas 1775

Do you have list of children of Modecia Lincoln born 1771 married Mary Mudd.

He died from exposure in deep snow in Dec. 1830 and was buried in hollow log on farm Fountain Green Ill. Had 6 children - one of which I want to prove was John Lincoln who married Lydia Gifford, these dates wanted also -

Have list of this last John's children -

Royal Orlando, Helen - Elizabeth - Henry - Sylvester -

John had a brother Jedidiah born 1795 died 1891 buried in Plano, Ill.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely

Virginia Jobusch
(Mrs. L.B.)
5434 University Ave
Chicago Ill.

Lincoln's Little Rock Cousin

By GLADYS POWELL.

Miss Katherine Lincoln, 1123 Scott street, director of the Little Rock Junior Symphony Orchestra, is a third cousin of Abraham Lincoln. Her great-grandfather, Mordecai Lincoln was a brother to Thomas Lincoln, father of the Civil war president.

When only a lad, Mordecai saved his little brother, Thomas, from being kidnaped by an Indian. It was Mordecai's love for "match-making" that started the romance between his brother and Nancy Hanks, who became the mother of Abraham. In 1785, Mordecai's father began clearing his land in Kentucky near Hughes station. One day while Mordecai, then about 14, and his brothers Josiah, 12, and Thomas, eight, were helping their father fell trees, an Indian dashed from the woods and killed the father. The two older boys escaped to the stockade and Mordecai seized a gun and shot the Indian, who was carrying away the little brother.

Later Mordecai bought a farm on Beech Fork in Washington county, which bordered on the farm of Richard Beery. A young orphan girl, Nancy Hanks, who was known throughout the countryside for her sweet and gentle disposition, worked for Beery. Mordecai thought Nancy would make some man a good wife, and he wished his brother, Thomas, would stop roaming; so he invited Thomas to visit him.

A path over the hillside connected Mordecai's cabin with the home of Beery. Frequently Thomas hurried along this path in the evening to see Nancy; to take her to camp meetings, corn huskings, house raisings or the many social affairs that brought the pioneers together.

On June 12, 1806, Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married at Beery's home. The marriage license is preserved in the courthouse at Springfield, Ky.

Mordecai was an influential man in the community, considered quite a genius because of his theological discussions, liked by all for his daring and his drollery.

Abraham Lincoln once said, while splitting rails: "Uncle 'Mord' run off with all the talents of the family." He also said that the most exciting story of his childhood was hearing his uncle tell about killing an Indian and rescuing Thomas.

Mordecai named one of his sons for his favorite brother. This Thomas Lincoln failed to push westward as did his ancestors but bought land in Pennsylvania and became a farmer. Here Benjamin, who became the father of Miss Katherine Lincoln, [illegible] went to Ann [illegible] graduated in law at the [illegible] University and later taught [illegible] at Grand Ridge, Ill. Benjamin Lincoln became one of the ablest jurists in [illegible] the father of three children: Walter, a lawyer at Chicago; Maude Ann, a [illegible] Katherine [illegible] Walter and Maude [illegible] the Lincoln [illegible] born in Ottawa, Ill., site of the Lincoln-Douglass debates. She received her [illegible] Washington [illegible] France, in the [illegible] the war by Damrosch. Chief [illegible] Music.

In 1919, Miss [illegible] moved to Little Rock [illegible] faculty of the Little Rock College for five years. She taught at Hendrix College for five years.

As long as Miss Lincoln can remember, February 12 has been a much loved holiday in her home. Miss Lincoln is proud of several heirlooms that have been handed down from generations in the Lincoln [illegible] pieces of pure linen adorned with fine needlework, and one prized possession is a bedspread, handwoven in a quaint colonial design.

December 11, 1935

Mrs. L. B. Jobusch
5434 University Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Madam:

I have gone very carefully through Waldo Lincoln's History of the Lincoln Family, which is the authentic Lincoln genealogy, but I cannot find any notice whatever of the family of John Lincoln who married Lydia Gifford.

It does not appear as if he could have been a son of Mordecia Lincoln who married Mary Mudd as the name of the children seem to be quite definitely established. I find there were several Royal Lincolns in the book before me but no Roral Orlando, neither do I find the name Sylvester.

If you can give me any further leads with reference to these men I will be pleased to do what I can to trace them.

Very truly yours,

LAW:LH

Director

Lincoln's Little Rock Cousin

By GLADYS POWELL.

Miss Katherine Lincoln, 1123 Scott street, director of the Little Rock Junior Symphony Orchestra, is a third cousin of Abraham Lincoln. Her great-grandfather, Mordecai Lincoln, was a brother to Thomas Lincoln, father of the Civil war president.

When only a lad, Mordecai saved his little brother, Thomas, from being kidnaped by an Indian. It was Mordecai's love for "match-making" that started the romance between his brother and Nancy Hanks, who became the mother of Abraham. In 1785, Mordecai's father began clearing his land in Kentucky, near Hughes station. One day while Mordecai, then about 14, and his brothers, Josiah, 12, and Thomas, eight, were helping their father fell trees, an Indian dashed from the woods and killed the father. The two older boys escaped to the stockade and Mordecai seized a gun and shot the Indian, who was carrying away the little brother.

Later Mordecai bought a farm on Beech Fork, in Washington county, which bordered on the farm of Richard Beery. A young orphan girl, Nancy Hanks, who was known throughout the countryside for her sweet and gentle disposition, worked for Beery, Mordecai thought Nancy would make some man a good wife, and he wished his brother, Thomas, would stop roaming; so he invited Thomas to visit him.

A path over the hillside connected Mordecai's cabin with the home of Beery. Frequently Thomas hurried along this path in the evening to see Nancy; to take her to camp meetings, corn huskings, house raisings or the many social affairs that brought the pioneers together.

On June 12, 1806, Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married at Beery's home. The marriage license is preserved in the courthouse at Springfield, Ky.

Mordecai was an influential man in the community, considered quite a genius because of his theological discussions, liked by all for his daring and his drollery.

Abraham Lincoln once said, while splitting rails: "Uncle 'Mord' run off with all the talents of the family." He also said that the most exciting story of his childhood was hearing his uncle tell about killing an Indian and rescuing Thomas.

Mordecai named one of his sons for his favorite brother. This Thomas Lincoln failed to push westward as did his ancestors, but bought land in Pennsylvania and became a farmer. Here Benjamin, who became the father of Miss Katherine Lincoln, was born. Benjamin went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he was graduated in law at the state university and later taught school at Grand Ridge, Ill. Benjamin Lincoln became one of the ablest jurists in Illinois. He was the father of three children: Walter, a lawyer at Chicago; Maude Ann, a pianist at New York city, and Katherine of Little Rock.

Walter and Maude Ann were killed in automobile accidents and Miss Katherine is the last of this line of the Lincoln family. She was born in Ottawa, Ill., site of the Lincoln-Douglass debates. She received her musical education in Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Fontainebleau, France, in the American school founded in one wing of the palace at Fontainebleau at the close of the war by Damrosch. She returned to Ottawa from a war-time position in Heidelberg University School of Music.

In 1919, Miss Lincoln and her mother moved to Little Rock, where she became a member of the faculty of the Little Rock Conservatory. Later she taught at Hendrix College for five years.

As long as Miss Lincoln can remember, February 12 has been a much loved holiday in her home. Miss Lincoln is proud of several heirlooms that have been handed down for generations in the Lincoln family. Some are pieces of pure linen adorned with fine needlework, and one prized possession is a bedspread, handwoven in a quaint colonial design.

13

Lakin, Kans., July 27, 1936.

Mr. Louis A. Warren,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Dear Mr. Warren:

I thank you for your kindness in sending me the page of "Lincoln Lore".

I note you state that my great-grandfather Benjamin (Edelen) Mudd was son of Charles Mudd. This may well be, though I was feeling certain he was son of Hezekiah Mudd, and brother of Elizabeth (Mudd) Lincoln.

Can you cite the authority for me that I may obtain copy of record?

In comparing the similarity of names of Hezekiah's and Benj. Edelen's children, I felt sure they were of same family, and more so by the fact of a copy of an instrument found among papers of a son of

Benj. Edelen's who was Executor under the Will of Benj. Edelen Mudd.

This was a copy of "Inventory and appraisement of Estate of Hezekiah Mudd, and dated by Clerk of Washington Co., Ky., March 28, 1836.

Since this evidently fell into the hands of Benj. Edelen's son, James Lincoln Mudd through his being Executor of his father's Last Will, I felt that Benj. Edelen Mudd had the copy because he was personally interested in the estate of Hezekiah Mudd of Washington Co., Ky.

Hoping you can clear up this matter for me, or advise me where the record of Charles Mudd may be found, I am.

Sincerely.

(Mrs) Mary E. Thornbrough
Box 723.

P.S. I enclose crude chart showing my line and that of Mary Rowena Lincoln Knisley.

N. B.

I've just come across a boy's book on Lincoln: "The Pioneer Boy and How He Became President," by William M. Thayer, published by Walker, Wise and Company, Boston, 1863.

It is phrased in "object lesson" style of the day, but probably more or less historically correct, as far as I've looked at it.

Is it a book that would command much interest?

M. E. T.

August 4, 1936

Mrs. Mary E. Thornbrough
Box 723
Lakin, Kansas

My dear Madam:

I do not know how I could have so confused the Charles and Hezekiah Mudd in Lincoln Lore 322, but apparently I have done so. It is quite clear from my records that Elizabeth who married Abraham Lincoln was a daughter of Charles Mudd, as the will of Charles Mudd found on page 355 of the Will Book 3 very clearly proves.

It is very strange indeed that with the copies of the names ofCharles Mudd's children before me I could make the mistake of using Hezekiah.

Thank you very much for your correction.

Very truly yours

LAW:LH

Director

1 Abraham Lincoln
m. Elizabeth Mudd
1
2
3
4
5
6

Note similarity of names of Benj. Edelen + Elizabeth Linco
of Hezekiah Mudd's children named in his Will, found of recor
Springfield, Washington Co., Ky proved and ordered recorded M
Mudd's children's names?

Hezekiah Mudd's wife was given as Eliza
"Horatio, Robert S., Hezekiah, Priscilla Riney, J
Elizabeth Lincoln (Abraham Lincoln son-in-law, is named
Loretta Craycroft, Benjamin Mudd, Nichola
G. M. Brumbaugh's Maryland Records
Mudd married Elizabeth Edelen May 12,
* I thought this was my Benjam
[Were Charles and Hezek

2 James Bradford Lincoln
m. Frances (Childers) Day
1
2
3
4
5
6
(I have their names from grandchildren)

3 Mordecai Lincoln
(Died at breakfast table at home of Thos. Jefferson Lincoln, of a heart attack)

Mordecai Lincoln
Mary Mudd

4 Elizabeth Lincoln
b. May 11, 1792
d. Mar. 11, 1858
m. Benjamin Edelen Mudd
b. 1790 – d. 1860
(Both buried: "Sacred Heart Cemetery", near Hitt, Scotland Co., Mo.) P.O. is now Memphis.

1 Raymond Horace Mudd b. 1814
2 Hezekiah Mudd b. 1816
3 * Mary Loretta Mudd
4 James Lincoln Mudd 1821
5 Elizabeth Ann Mudd 1825
6 Martha Mudd
7 Benj. Franklin Mudd 1830
m. Catharine Medley
8 Abraham Mudd
9 Robert Leven Mudd
10 Infant – died
11 "

1 John Benj. Mudd – 4 chil
2 Charles Edelen Mudd – 4 "
3 Elizabeth Mudd – d. age 3
4 Walter Abraham Mudd – single
5 Sarah Mudd
m. Adam Grant Campbell
6 Madaline – died young
7 Mary – died infancy
8 Robert L. " "
9 Martha Mudd
m. George L. Peck
1 E
2 C
3 M
4 A
5 J
6 Ca
2 Charles Pe
m. Ada J. G
3
4
5
6

5 Mary Rowena Lincoln
m. George Knisley
(Waldo Lincoln's "History" spells it: "Nicely")

Mary Jeanette Knisley
m. Charles Gristy
John Knisley
m. Fannie Phillips
James Knisley
m. Madaline Medley

Lines

1
2
3
4 James William Gristy
m. Emma Davies
5
6

6 Martha Lincoln
m. Washington Neighbors

Recently have this data from James William Gristy

August 4, 1936

Mrs. Mary E. Thornbrough
Box 723
Lakin, Kansas

My dear Madam:

I do not know how I could have so confused the Charles and Hezekiah Mudd in Lincoln Lore 322, but apparently I have done so. It is quite clear from my records that Elizabeth who married Abraham Lincoln was a daughter of Charles Mudd, as the will of Charles Mudd found on page 355 of the Will Book 3 very clearly proves.

It is very strange indeed that with the copies of the names ofCharles Mudd's children before me I could make the mistake of using Hezekiah.

Thank you very much for your correction.

Very truly yours

LAW:LH

Director

Note similarity of names of Benj. Edelen + Elizabeth Lincoln Mudd's children to those of Hezekiah Mudd's children named in his Will, found of record in Will Book F, page 219, Springfield, Washington Co., Ky. proved and ordered recorded May 22, 1835. What were Charles Mudd's children's names?

Hezekiah Mudd's wife was given as Elizabeth; he named children: "Horatio, Robert S., Hezekiah, Priscilla Piney, Jane Rudd, Nancey Hagen, Elizabeth Lincoln (Abraham Lincoln son-in-law is named as a surety on a note), Loretta Craycroft, Benjamin Mudd, Nicholas Mudd."

G.M. Brumbaugh's Maryland Records I, p.140 states: "Hezekiah Mudd married Elizabeth Edelen May 12, 1779."

* I thought this was my Benjamin Edelen Mudd. ???

[Were Charles and Hezekiah Mudd brothers]???

1 Abraham Lincoln m. Elizabeth Mudd
1 2 3 4 5 6

2 James Bradford Lincoln m. Frances (Childers) Day
1 2 3 4 5 6 (I have their names from grandchildren)

3 Mordecai Lincoln (Died at breakfast table at home of Thos Jefferson Lincoln, of a heart attack)

Mordecai Lincoln b. May 11, 1792 d. Mar. 11, 1858
Mary Mudd b. 1790 – d. 1860

Elizabeth Lincoln m. Benjamin Edelen Mudd
(Both buried: "Sacred Heart Cemetery", near Hitt, Scotland Co., Mo.) P.O. is now Memphis.

1 Raymond Horace Mudd b. 1814
2 Hezekiah Mudd b. 1816
3 * Mary Loretta Mudd
4 James Lincoln Mudd 1821
5 Elizabeth Ann Mudd 1825
6 Martha Mudd
7 Benj. Franklin Mudd 1830
8 m. Catharine Medley
9 Abraham Mudd
10 Robert Leven Mudd
11 Infant – died " "

1 John Benj. Mudd – 4 children
2 Charles Edelen Mudd – 4 "
3 Elizabeth Mudd – d. age 3
4 Walter Abraham Mudd – single
5 Sarah Mudd m. Adam Grant Campbell
1 Earle W. Campbell
2 Carl Benjamin C.
3 Mary E. Campbell – m. A. L. Thornbrough 2 sons: Albert Adam, + George Wayne.
4 Adam Grant, Jr.
5 John Charles,
6 Catharine
6 Madaline – died young
7 Mary – died infancy
8 Robert L. " "
9 Martha Mudd m. George L. Peck
1 2 Charles Peck m. Ada J. Gristy – Third cousins
3 4 5 6

5 Mary Rowena Lincoln m. George Kneisley
(Waldo Lincoln's "History" spells it: "Nicely")

Mary Jeanette Kneisley m. Charles Gristy
John Kneisley m. Fannie Phillips
James Kneisley m. Madaline Medley

6 Martha Lincoln m. Washington Neighbors

1 2 3 4 5 6 James William Gristy m. Emma Davies
1 2 3 4 5 6 Ada Jeanette Gristy m. Charles Peck

Recently have this date from James William Gristy.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE
KEARNY COUNTY
Lakin, Kansas

July 25, 1938.

Lincolniana Publishers,
Box 1110,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Gentlemen:

I note the page of Lincoln Lore dated June 6, 1938 carries some misinformation as to parentage of Benjamin Mudd who married Elizabeth Lincoln, the daughter of Mordecai and Mary (Mudd) Lincoln.

In reality, Benjamin was son of Hezekiah Mudd instead of Charles Mudd and it was his sister Elizabeth Mudd that married Abraham Lincoln 1819-1852.

I have some history of these Mudds through my mother's family. I have certified copy of the Will of Hezekiah Mudd and the children he named in the Will are all names of the branch of Mudds in northeast Missouri from which my mother descended. The grave stone of Elizabeth Lincoln Mudd is in their home community in Scotland County, Mo.

I have a record of the baptism of my grandfather Benjamin Franklin Mudd, son of above Benjamin Mudd (his middle name was Edlin, or Edelen) taken from the records at St. Mary's, Kansas, filed there by the Priest that traveled through Fountain Green at that time. It shows Abraham Lincoln as Sponsor at this baptism; in the same record appears the baptism of a child of James Bradford and Frances (Day) Lincoln.

Will say that I obtained a certified copy of the Will of Charles Mudd, also, and no mention is made of there being a son Benjamin. In fact, I do not have the documents available at this moment, but as I recall, there is no mention of his ever having been married and the property was left to a sister and nephews and nieces, it seemed. This can be verified from the records at Springfield, Ky. I have a copy of a certified copy of Inventory and Appraisement of Hezekiah Mudd from Springfield, and located his Will in that way.

Yours very truly,

Mary E. Thornbrough

August 5, 1938

Mary E. Thornbrough
County Treasurer's Office
Kearny County
Lakin, Kansas

My dear Madam:

We thank you very much for your letter sent to the Lincolniana Publishers, which has been forwarded to us, and we remember the very interesting correspondence we have carried on with you about the Mudd family. There has been quite a bit of confusion about the point which you bring up in your letter, and we are very glad now to have it in such a state that I think we can with some certainty make a final decision as to the parentage of Benjamin Mudd.

We are always very glad to receive information about any errors which may occur in publications going out from this Foundation.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

No. 385 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA August 24, 1936

THE MASSACRE OF GRANDFATHER LINCOLN

One hundred and fifty years ago, in the year 1786, Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of President Lincoln, was massacred by the Indians while attempting to establish a home in the wilderness of Kentucky. In writing to a kinsman in 1863, when he was fifty-four years of age, President Lincoln said, "The story of his (grandfather's) death by the Indians, and of Uncle Mordecai, then fourteen years old, killing one of the Indians, is the legend more strongly than all others imprinted upon my mind and memory."

There is no monument designating either the site of the Indian attack or the burial place of Grandfather Lincoln. This anniversary year should offer the proper atmosphere for creating interest in the bit of folk lore which most deeply impressed the President, and the ultimate marking of the site.

The editor of Lincoln Lore, through his personal researches over a period of a great many years, has made several significant discoveries which should allow dependable conclusions to be drawn with respect to the time and place of the massacre and the probable burial place of the pioneer.

Time of the Massacre

The President in his brief statements about the massacre was under the impression that it occurred about 1784, but we are now able to fix the date definitely as the month of May, 1786. Mordecai Lincoln, oldest son of the pioneer, who was present at the time of the massacre, stated on oath in an affidavit filed in the Nelson County Court House, "Abraham Lincoln departed this life May, 1786, without will."

The Farm on Which Lincoln Was Killed

With the date definitely established the next task would be to locate the land of the Lincolns where the massacre took place.

The first land entry the pioneer is known to have made in Kentucky was on May 29, 1780, and it included a small improvement, or cabin, on Long Run, Jefferson County. On May 7, 1785, one year before the massacre, Lincoln arranged for the surveying of the land and his name appears on the surveyor's report as "marker." The names of his second son, Josiah, about twelve years of age, and Hananiah Lincoln, a cousin, serving as "chain carriers," also appear on the report. The presence of this small boy with his father on the farm the Lincoln's owned should be sufficient evidence to prove the family was living there at that time. Further confirmation of the pioneer Lincoln's residence in Jefferson County is the appearance of Hananiah Lincoln's name on Jefferson County juries for October 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1785, indicating that he was a resident of Jefferson County Kentucky in the year 1785.

The Home at Hughes Station

All versions of the story are in agreement that the pioneer and his sons were at work on their own farm. In the deed of conveyance at the time Mordecai Lincoln sold the Long Run farm it was described as "400 acres of land lying in the county aforesaid (Jefferson) on Long Run, a water of Floyd's Fork near where the Hughes Station was." Bland W. Ballard who lived near Hughes Station gave to Col. Durrett, early Kentucky historian, this story of a massacre which occurred at Hughes Station. Col. Durrett copied the information on a plat of the station which he had drawn:

"Bland W. Ballard states that the station (Hughes Station) was erected by Morgan Hughes in 1780; that it stood on Long Run in Jefferson County not far from the Baptist Meeting House; and it consisted of eight cabins and four block houses at the corners and that it was a weak fort poorly built. In 1786 a man was killed here by an Indian, while he was coming to the station from his land nearby on Long Run, where he had been putting in a crop. His family resided in the station and soon after his death the widow and children removed to Washington County."

As Bland W. Ballard died as early as 1853 before the stories of the Lincoln massacre as remembered by the President were available, his testimony could not have been influenced by the fame of Lincoln. Some years after Ballard's testimony, however, Col. Durrett, having learned of the story of Lincoln's grandfather, wrote this query in pencil on the same piece of paper: "Query. Might not this man thus killed have been Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the President?"

In Mr. Durrett's own papers he might have found a satisfactory answer to this query if he had observed that on a subscription list of donors to the expedition against the Wabash Indians commanded by General Clark dated September 8, 1786, there appeared among the subscribers the name of "Widow Lincoln" who had presented to the expedition a gun valued at eighteen pounds. This was three or four months after the massacre of her husband. On this same subscription list appeared the name of Bland Ballard, Col. Durrett's informer, and many other citizens of the Hughes Station community.

The Grave of the Pioneer

When the one-acre tract within the boundary of the pioneer Lincoln's four hundred-acre Long Run farm was set aside for a church and burial ground cannot be definitely ascertained. A deed recorded in the Jefferson County Court signed on March 6, 1834, contains this clause "Except one acre of the aforesaid tract of land (formerly Lincoln's) whereon the old Long Run meeting house now stands."

Whether or not there was a meeting house there as early as the pioneer Lincoln's death or whether his interment and possibly others caused the one acre to be set apart is problematical. All the tradition and folk lore in the community is agreed on this one point—that the grandfather of President Lincoln is buried somewhere within the boundaries of the original one-acre plot set apart within the same tract of land the pioneer Lincoln acquired in 1780. The exact location of the grave within the cemetery is not known.

The Widow's Removal

Hananiah Lincoln, the pioneer's cousin, in the fall of 1783 entered two tracts of land in what later became Nelson and still later Washington County. One of these was on the south side of Beech Fork, the other on the east side of Cartright's Creek. He moved to one of these tracts some time previous to July, 1786. The Fee Book of Jefferson County makes this note opposite the name of Hananiah, a former resident, "No inhabitant, lives in Nelson County."

It is very likely that this was the relative living in Washington County who caused the Widow Lincoln to move there. There is no evidence whatever that Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, ever owned land in Washington County. Hananiah Lincoln married in 1787. In 1792 Mordecai Lincoln entered one hundred acres of land on Beech Fork in his own name. The following year, his father's estate having been settled, he entered several tracts he had inherited from his father, but no land in Washington County was mentioned. The same year, 1793, the Widow Lincoln's name appeared on the tax list but no land was listed.

The appraisal of Abraham Lincoln's estate was not made until three years after his death, and at that time the personal property had been moved to the Beech Fork home. The settlement of the estate was cleared through courts of Nelson County, as it was here the widow was living, in that section which later became Washington County.

FOUNTAIN GREEN LINCOLNS NEARLY FORGOTTEN NOW

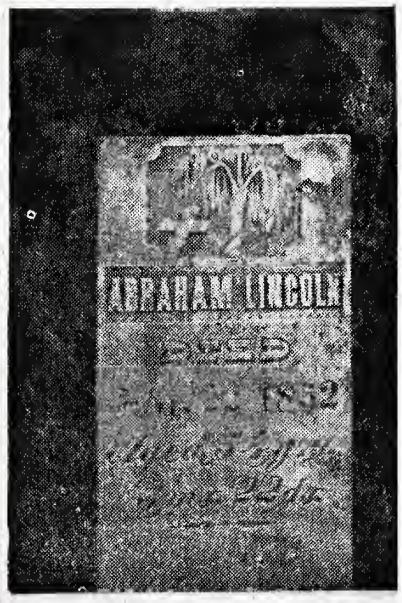
2/17/38

THREE FIRST COUSINS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN ARE BURIED IN THIS COUNTY.

Nauvoo ~~Star~~ Independent

(From Blandinsville Star-Gazette.)

All America is this week doing honor to Abraham Lincoln, our Civil War president. There will be broadcasts and speeches, and a national holiday. Thousands of people will visit his magnificent tomb at Springfield. But down at Fountain Green, just twelve miles to the south of us, another Abe Lincoln is lying forgotten and neglected. His tombstone is pictured at the top of the page. And the only living creatures that ever go near it are the horses and cattle that pasture on the forsaken grave.



Here is Fountain Green's tomb of her own Abraham Lincoln, cousin of the martyred president. (Courtesy of Blandinsville Star-Gazette.)

Fountain Green's Abe Lincoln was a first cousin of the President, as were James and Mordecai Lincoln who are buried in the same cemetery. A hundred years ago they were well-known residents of that vicinity. But they were the country cousins who remained in the background while the other Abe, over on the Sangamon, was climbing to eminence and fame. Today they are more in the background than ever; for many folks even in their own community have never seen the graveyard where they lie.

They are buried in what is known as the Old Catholic cemetery which is back in the woods a mile or so southeast of the village. A hundred years ago it was one of the largest burying grounds in Hancock county, and Hancock county had more people in it then than Cook county had. But many years past it was abandoned. The stones are all down in the dirt; in summer the weeds grow high above them, and the cattle wander to and fro over the sunken graves.

Old Mordecai Lincoln and his boy Abe came to Hancock county from Kentucky in 1830. That was the same year that Thomas Lincoln (Mordecai's brother) and his boy Abe came to Sangamon county from Indiana. Mordecai and his folks came to Fountain Green because another son, James, had came there a few years earlier, and had a cabin down along the creek all ready and waiting.

But those old pioneers didn't live long. Mordecai Sr. died soon after coming north and is buried in another part of Fountain Green township. In 1837 James (who was perhaps the first Lincoln to come to Illinois) died at the age of 38 years and was buried in the Catholic cemetery beside his mother. Abraham lived to be 54 and died on January 22, 1852, just five months after the passing of his wife Elizabeth whose tombstone, with its own weeping willow and cross, lies beside that of her husband.

The youngest brother, Mordecai Jr., lived to a riper age. He didn't die till 1866, and so was the only one of the Fountain Green cousins who so much as dreamed that Uncle Tom's boy Abe would ever amount to much. He too, is buried in the old forgotten cemetery.

There was a movement on foot a few years ago to clean up the neglected graveyard and to preserve it in honor of the Lincolns who lie buried there, but nothing came of it. George Tyler, of Fountain Green, knows more about the cemetery's history than anyone else, and it was Lester E. Foote who furnished us the picture and the information. But the graves themselves are neglected and abandoned. The country cousins are all but forgotten.

HELEN L. ALLEN
1122 SOUTH SECOND STREET
GREENVILLE, ILL.

Dec. 8-1936-

Dr. Louis A. Warren Editor -
Lincoln National Life Foundation -
Ft Wayne, Ind -

Dear Sir - I take the liberty of asking you if in some way, I may get the yellow sheet # 322 - published June 10, 1935 by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. of Ft Wayne Indiana. I lost a broker last Feb. 3rd - Horace Lincoln Mudd - and sent a paper with his obituary in it, to a Cousin Benjamin Mudd at Stroughurst Ill - Since then I have been sent letters by a granddaughter of my Uncle Benjamin Franklin Mudd. She is Mrs Mary E. Thornbrough of Takin Laus. (Co. Treas. since Nov. election) and among papers was this sheet I mention. It concerns the First Cousins of Abraham Lincoln, and the Children of Mordecai + Mary (Mudd) Lincoln include Elizabeth Lincoln She married Benjamin Mudd.

2.

HELEN L. ALLEN
1122 SOUTH SECOND STREET
GREENVILLE, ILL.

Benjamin Edelin Mudd was my Grandfather
Elizabeth Lincoln Mudd was my Grandmother.
The 9 children who lived had large families.
My father was the eleveyth child —
Robt. Leven Mudd - I have the history of
9 including Papa - 2 evidently died as that's
all in the Chart. I will pay you what
the sheet with "First Cousins" is sold at - or
any way to get it, and appreciate it very
much - I went to New Salem in October
and had a very happy time getting
a view of the old ways of living -
Then on Oct. 25-36 I had planned to go
over to Indiana to Nancy Hanks grave -
And though it rained the whole way
back and going, I feel repaid - It was
so beautiful there. I have Decatur and
Charleston yet to see. I do not get out
much but I made those trips -
I feel really repaid even on those
roads via Mt Carmel, Princeton, Fairfield
etc etc.

Very Respectfully —
Mrs Helen L. Allen -

December 9, 1936

Mrs. Helen L. Allen
1122 South Second Street
Greenville, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Allen:

It is a pleasure indeed to grant your request of December 8 with reference to a copy of Lincoln Lore No. 322 and we are pleased to include extra copies in case you wish to present them to some of your relatives.

You will also find enclosed a copy of Lincoln Lore No. 258 which gives a history of the Lincoln family in America and which will allow you to trace your ancestry back to Samuel Lincoln who came to Massachusetts in 1637.

If it would not be asking too much of you, we would be very glad to have the names of the descendents of Benjamin Edelin Mudd and Elizabeth Lincoln Mudd as we are anxious to keep in touch with all descendents of the Lincolns.

Very truly yours

Director

LAW:AAM
Encs.

MRS. HELEN L. ALLEN
1122 SOUTH SECOND STREET
GREENVILLE, ILL.

Mr.Louis A.Warren,
Fort Wayne,Indiana.

February 18,1937.

Dear Sir:

Your sending me the copies of Lincoln Lore, was greatly appreciated,and I thank you very much.

I did not write you as soon as I should have,I admit,but I have had a lot of bothers to contend with,also was gone awhile. But I am sending you a copy of what I have,of the names of my uncles and aunts. I have not been getting Mudd history very long,but I have a rather long list of children of our Mudd family,with a few decendents of later years.

If you should want it I could get it written in a much erased,and scratched out chart.

I have had a passion for the Lincoln history a long time,and this winter,and fall,I have read the books on the subject of Lincoln,in our Library.

I want to go to the old home of the family up around Mattoon the coming summer. New Salem was so interesting to me,for I had heard my father talk a lot about the old log cabins,squirrel hunting, splitting rails,corn-pone,and all the old time days. I am the daughter of the youngest Mudd, Robert Leven Mudd,and Elizabeth Ann Lincoln.

My only brother died a year ago,and when I or-dered a monument,I got a small one,but I had the parentage of Papa and Mama put on it,as there is always some one hunting the names.

What a wonderful and patriotic work the Lincoln National Life Foundation has done. This information you gave me is greatly appreciated,and also,you have enab

MRS. HELEN L. ALLEN
1122 SOUTH SECOND STREET
GREENVILLE, ILL.

MUDDS of HANCOCK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

BENJAMIN EDELIN MUDD, b.Mar.10,1790; d.Apr.10,1860;
married ELIZABETH LINCOLN, (b.May 11,1792,
d.Mar.11,1858,) daughter of Mordecai and Mary
(Mudd) Lincoln, (dau.of Luke Mudd),
They came to Hancock Co. Ill., in 1828, from Kentucky. They moved from Hancock Co., Ill., in 1839, to Sco
Scotland Co., Mo.
They had 11 children; 2 died in infancy:

1. Raymond Horace Mudd, b.Aug.2,1814, d.Dec.30,1888;

2. Hezekiah Mudd, b.Sept.16,1816, d.Mar.5,1900;

3. Mary Loretta Mudd, b.Aug.6,1819, d.Dec.14,1895;

4. James Lincoln Mudd, b.Nov.16,1821, d.Feb.9,1916;

5. Elizabeth Ann Mudd, b.June 6,1825, d.Dec.8,1912;

6. Martha Roena Mudd, b.Nov.29,1826, (Kentucky), d.
May 27,1915;

7. Benjamin Franklin Mudd, b.Apr.29,1830, d.Feb.8,1924;

8. Abraham Mudd, b.June 24,1832, d.May 5,1871;

9. Robert Leven Mudd, b.Oct.29,1837, d.Mar. 19,1910;

7

February 24, 1937

Mrs. Helen L. Allen
1122 South Second Street
Greenville, Illinois

My dear Mrs. Allen:

I have your letter of February 18 to Dr. Warren, who is absent from the city on his annual speaking itinerary.

I have taken the liberty to read your most interesting letter regarding the Mudd family and what relationship you know concerning them.

If you have the outline which you say is in your possession and do not find time to copy it and would care to send it to us, I assure you that we would return it to you, together with a copy, if you so desire.

We have been on the search for whatever information we can get regarding the Mudd family and if there is any way in which we can be of assistance in the collection of such material we would be most happy to do so.

Can you tell me what relationship your mother, Elizabeth Ann Lincoln, had to Abraham Lincoln, if any?

Any information which you care to forward to us, we should be most happy to receive about items of Lincoln contact or the Mudd family, which you have.

Yours very truly,

Librarian

MAC:EB
M.A. Cook

12.

HELEN L. ALLEN
1122 SOUTH SECOND STREET
GREENVILLE, ILL.

April 19, 1927.

Mr. Louis F. Warren

Dear Sir: Your letters came to me asking for the Mudd family &. The reason I have been so slow in replying is that Mrs Mary E. Thornbrough had given me the names, and she had gone to some expense and a lot of research and trouble to get it all, and I admit I wanted her consent. She is Treas. of Kearny Co. Kans. and a really wonderful person. I only have known of her a few months when she wrote me concerning what I knew of our family. I had paid more attention to Lincoln history than Mudd's as it was simple to find. The letters I am sending copies of are to her, and to my cousin W.A. Mudd of Memphis Mo. She was the recipient of letters from Rev. L. J. Kenny S.J. who was at St Louis University teaching. He desired to choose a representative Catholic family for the classes to follow.

HELEN L. ALLEN
1122 SOUTH SECOND STREET
GREENVILLE, ILL.

He took the "Mudds" and wrote a history of them from early date to the present. I have a copy of it. You will note the will of Chas. Mudd, I am very conscientious about things and I felt to use Mary Thornbrough's "thunder" would be rather little. She is responsible for all this being in my hands - she is a real searcher. Our family being rather given to children long ago, makes a long list of descendents. Did you ever read L. J. Kennsey's article "A grand old Mady land tree" "The Mudds"

- - - - - - - - - - -

It is really interesting. He is in Detroit or that district. Long years ago my father recd a letter from a Mudd

HELEN L. ALLEN
1122 SOUTH SECOND STREET
GREENVILLE, ILL.

Complace trying to make A. Lincoln of Catholic descent. Of course the Mudds were of that religion. But Papa was the last of the family and I was a natural Episcopalian (my Mother being Eng. descent) You need not get all wrought up over my typing - I know it is "what it is" But I am 66 years old and copied it off Mrs Thornbrough's papers in a really aged way Many mistakes. But the most of it is fairly correct. Mrs Thornbrough said any thing she could give you would be

IV

HELEN L. ALLEN
1122 SOUTH SECOND STREET
GREENVILLE, ILL.

Most gladly done. I was in great distress as long as I had her papers - But with mine, I am sending you, be as long as you wish, for I know where to get more - I went through the Library here this winter reading and rereading Lincoln History - Mrs Thornbrough has a "Waldo Lincoln History" she offered to send me to read but I saw Goodspeed's catalogue had it at $1.15 so I decided to wait till I was able to sit and read - Busy right now, You were so kind in sending me the Lincoln Lore I am glad to

HELEN L. ALLEN
1122 SOUTH SECOND STREET
GREENVILLE, ILL.

Send what I have to you -
But Mrs Thorn brough is the
one who deserves all the
glory - She dug me up from
old letters &c from my people -
& W.A. Mudd (her uncle)
Yours Very Truly

Mrs Helen L. Allen.

April 21, 1937

Mrs. Helen L. Allen
1122 South Second Street
Greenville, Illinois

My dear Mrs. Allen:

Thank you very much for making available to us copies of the Mudd family history. As soon as we are able to make certain excerpts in which we think we will be interested, we will pleased to return this to you.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

June 4, 1937

Helen L. Allen
1122 S. Second St.
Greenville, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Allen:

Enclosed you will please find the information about the Mudd family which you so kindly loaned us.

We appreciate the use of it very much and have made numerous extracts from it.

Yours very truly,

Director

LAW/AD

10

April 24, 1939

Mr. Louis A. Warren, Director,
Lincoln, Nat'l Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Sir.

At the suggestion of Robert Barton, "Happy Hollow", Foxboro, Mass., I am writing you for your advice as to the best manner of obtaining the information I desire, or refer me to the proper source.

During July of last year the Stanley Oil Co., broadcast in their "Court of missing heirs" program, an unclaimed estate of Henry Clay Jones, of Paola, Kansas, who died intestate

Inquiry of the probate Court at Paola revealed the circumstances as described, and the fact that the estate amounted to well over $300,000

all heirs on the mother's side have been found but not a solitary one on the father's side.

The Puritan Hotel
200 W. NINTH STREET KANSAS CITY, MO.
R. C. PARNELL E. E. PARNELL

Henry Clay Jones was born a few years before the civil war, in Philadelphia, just accross the street from Independence Hall, coming to Kansas about 1876.

His father's name was Thomas Lincoln Jones, his grandmother was Phebe Lincoln, a daughter of Margoret Kitters and Michael Graham.

At this date I have been unable to find reference to the above named persons in the various works apertaining to the lineage of Abraham Lincoln, nor in the geneological section of the local public library.

The enclosed galley proof copy of my grand mother McAtee's obituary will partly explain my interest in this matter, and although I entertain small hopes of finding my self to be an heir, the mystery of Henry Clay Jones' ~~brothers'~~ father's ancestry has so pegged my curiosity that I have

The Puritan Hotel
200 W. NINTH STREET KANSAS CITY, MO.
R. C. PARNELL E. E. PARNELL

spent considerable time trying to find the connection, if any, with the lineage of Abraham Lincoln.

I am informed that you have made a specialty of Lincoln genealogy and are best qualified to assist me in this matter, and I thought it probable that you might appreciate having the circumstances brought to your attention as it might be the means of filling one of the gaps in the records.

Trusting this will not be an imposition, and that I may hear from you concerning the above, I am,

Very Truly Yours,

William C Priest.

May 2, 1939

Mr. William C. Priest
The Puritan Hotel
200 West Ninth Street
Kansas City, Missouri

My dear Mr. Priest:

It has not been difficult to locate the ancestors of Henry Clay Jones of Paola, Kansas, but of course I have made no attempt as yet to search for his descendants, although it seems as if there might be many relatives. The great grandfather of Henry Clay Jones and the great, great grandfather of Abraham Lincoln were brothers.

Enclosed you will please find little sketch of the family as far as we are able to determine.

There are a great many descendants of some of the brothers of Phebe Lincoln Jones still living and could easily be located.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB
Enc.

Director

MUDD FAMILY

May 6, 1939

Dr Louis A. Warren,
Lincoln Nat'l Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 2nd, replying to my recent query concerning Henry Clay Jones of Paola, Kan, and wish to express my appreciation of your interest and prompt reply.

While the writer realizes there is a wide step between my own branch of the family and that of Henry Clay Jones to be interested in the estate, nevertheless I shall be interested in the outcome of the case and would like to be instrumental in bringing this matter to the attention of the proper heirs if in my power to do so, and any further information you may get come upon will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you for the trouble you have taken, and especially the outline of the "Lincolns in America" together with the Jones connection, I am

Cordially yours
William C Priest.

Elizabeth Ann McAtee.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ann McTee was born in Grason County, Kentucky, Jan. 6, 1825. Died in Bloomfield, Iowa, Dec. 8, 1912, aged 87 years, 6 months and 2 days.

She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mudd, her mother's maiden name being Elizabeth Ann Lincoln, the daughter of Mordacai Lincoln, a brother to Abraham Linsoln's father.

She had six brothers: Horace, Hezekiah, Abraham and Robert, all of whom are deceased; and Lincoln of Scotland county, Mo., and Benpamin of Hitt, Mo.

She had also two sisters, Mrs. Martha Rogers of Mound City, Mo., and Mrs. Merita Johnson of Hitt county, Mo.

When she was three years of age her parents moved with their family from Kentucky to Illinois; living there for nine years and then moved to Scotland county, Mo., where she grew to womanhood, and was married, June 14, 1844, to Samuel Wade McAtee.

They made their new home in Davis county, Iowa, about 10 miles south of Bloomfield, where they lived for four years, when they moved to Bloomfield,, where the family home has since remained.

There was born to them 10 children, Mrs. Martha Duffield, Bloomfield, Iowa, Robert L. McAtee, deceased, two children who died in infancy, Mrs. Mary Priest, Bloomfield, Iowa, John McAtee, deceased; Mrs. Loie Ethell, Topeka, Kan.; George McAtee, Hastings, Nebr.; Samuel McAtee, St. Joe, Mo.; Mrs. Emma Caldwell, Bloomfield, Iowa.

In the early part of 1849, she and her husband moved to the site of Bloomfield. Two other houses and theirs constituted the town. Tho she is another of those pioneers of Iowa, who as an early settler, helped to lay the foundations for its future.

Her husband died June 4, 1877 and for the remaining 35 years of her life, made a home for her children for 17 years, until the seven living had married and made homes of their own. For the next 16 years she made her home with her youngest daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Caldwell of Bloomfield.

About four years ago her health broke with serious complications, requiring special care. For the last two years in the house adjoining the Caldwells where such care could be provided, her daughter, Mrs. Priest, has sacrificingly given her whole time and attention to her.

More than 25 years ago in a meeting held by Rev. D. C. Smith, in Bloomfield, she became a member of the Methodist church. In her illness she otten quoted and sang part of familiar hymns, and spoke to other as well as to her children and grandchildren about heaven and the meeting of loved ones there.

With the four gnerations of the family represented in herself, in her daughter, Mrs. Priest; granddaughter, Mrs. Guy Nicholson and her great granddaughter, Cathrine Nicholson, aged five; with others about her, she passed last Sabbath morning at 6:30, peacefully to her heavenly home.

The funeral was held at the home of Mrs. Mary Priest, Tuesday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. J. E. Newsom, pastor of the M. E. church. Interment occured at the I. O. O. F. cemetery.

The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 12 Fort Wayne, Indiana June, 1939

UNCLE MORDECAI LINCOLN

ONLY LINCOLN RELATIVE WITH WHOM THE PRESIDENT WAS FAMILIAR

MORDECAI LINCOLN, oldest son of the pioneer Abraham Lincoln and uncle of the President Abraham Lincoln, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, presumably in the year 1771. The name Mordecai was introduced into the Lincoln family as early as 1655 when Samuel Lincoln of Hingham, Massachusetts named his third son Mordecai. Beginning with this early date the name became a familiar one among the American Lincolns.

Mordecai Lincoln of Hingham named his first son Mordecai, Jr., and it is this Mordecai along with his brother Abraham who started the Lincoln migrations westward before the year 1727. They continued into Pennsylvania, later into Virginia, and then into Kentucky. The little used name of Mordecai which appeared in both the Massachusetts and Kentucky families was largely responsible for the discovery that both of the Massachusetts and the Kentucky groups came from a common ancestor. The second Mordecai of Massachusetts was the great grandfather of Mordecai Lincoln of Washington County, Kentucky.

When the Lincoln family migrated from Rockingham County (formerly Augusta County), Virginia to Kentucky in 1782, Mordecai was eleven years of age, and his early childhood days were spent in the old fort known as Hughes' Station on Long Run at a point where the three Kentucky Counties of Jefferson, Oldham, and Shelby now join. It was here that the most dramatic episode of his life occurred.

Abraham Lincoln, the President, in writing to one of his kinsmen in 1863 mentioned the episode in which Mordecai played the heroic part. He wrote: "'The story of grandfather's death by the Indians and of uncle Mordecai, then fourteen years old, killing one of the Indians, is the legend more strongly than all others im-

printed upon my mind and memory."

The President in his brief statements about the massacre was under the impression that it occurred about 1784, but we are now able to fix the date definitely as the month of May in 1786. Mordecai Lincoln stated on oath in an affidavit filed in the Nelson County Court House that "Abraham Lincoln departed this life May 1786 without will."

The first land entry Mordecai's father is known to have made in Kentucky was on May 29, 1780, and it included a small improvement, or cabin, on Long Run, Jefferson County. On May 7, 1785, one year before the massacre, the pioneer Lincoln arranged for the surveying of the land and his name appears on the surveyor's report as "marker". His second son, Josiah, about twelve years of age, and a cousin, Hananiah Lincoln, served as "chain carriers," and their names also appear on the report. The presence of this small boy, brother of Mordecai, with his father on the farm the Lincoln's owned should be sufficient evidence to prove the family was living there at that time.

A more complete story of the tragic incident might be told as follows: Abraham Lincoln, with his three sons, Mordecai, Josiah, and Thomas, was busily engaged in the field putting in a crop of corn. Without warning they were attacked by two or three Indians, and the father was killed at the first fusillade. Josiah, then thirteen years of age, started for Hughes' Station, half a mile away, where the family was then making their home in one of the fort's eight cabins. Mordecai and Thomas, aged fifteen and ten respectively, made for a cabin near-by, which Abraham had erected and where the family would make their home as soon as safety would allow. An Indian, despising the ability of Mordecai's marksmanship, stepped out of the thicket to secure the scalp of the paleface. Mordecai from within the cabin took aim at a silver pendant on the breast of the Indian and brought him down. Josiah had reached the fort and warned the settlers, who started immediately in pursuit of the redskins.

When the pioneer Lincoln succumbed to the surprise attack of the Indians he was but forty-two years of age, a comparatively young man, and he left a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters. Mordecai, the oldest, but fifteen years of age, became the head of the family. The old English law of primo-geniture then being in force, he became the heir at law of his pioneer father.

Hananiah Lincoln, the pioneer's cousin, in the fall of 1783 entered two tracts of land in what later became Nelson County and still later changed to Washington County. One of these was on the south side of Beech Fork, the other on the east side of Cartright's Creek. He moved to one of these tracts some time previous to July 1786.

It is very likely that this was the relative living in Washington County who caused the Widow Lincoln to move there. There is no evidence whatever that Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, ever owned land in Washington County.

Between the years 1786 and 1792 we learn very little about Mordecai Lincoln, but he was undoubtedly home with his mother on the Beech

Fork tract of land in Washington County. When he became of age in 1792, he assumed several responsibilities which indicate that he was conscious of his new place in the community. His age is confirmed by the tax records of Washington County, Kentucky, which reveal that in 1792 he is first listed as a white male twenty-one years of age or over. He entered for taxation one horse, two cattle, and one hundred acres of land.

Possibly the most important event which occurred in 1792, when Mordecai became of age, was his marriage. It is to be regretted that the clergyman officiating at the wedding did not give the month and day, but the court records at Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky give the year of the wedding as 1792. Abraham Lincoln referred to the family in some correspondence. He said, "Uncle Mordecai had three sons, Abraham, James, and Mordecai." Three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Martha were also born to them.

The marriage of Mordecai Lincoln and Mary Mudd was solemnized by Father William de Rohan. The bride was the daughter of Luke Mudd, and it is a strange coincidence indeed that Mary Mudd and Dr. Samuel A. Mudd of Maryland, who was tried as one of the conspirators in Lincoln's assassination, were both descendents of Thomas and Blanche Spaulding Mudd. A very interesting story of the Mudd family has been prepared by the Reverend Lawrence J. Kenny, Society of Jesus of Detroit University.

Mordecai, established in the community as the head of a family, then began to look into his economic interests and to investigate the steps taken by the administration in the settlement of his father's estate. He demanded that the administrator, John Caldwell, give a larger bond which was rejected, but he was finally given the appointment of administrator by the court.

The Nelson County order book for July 10, 1792 carries this notation: "John Caldwell the administrator of the estate of Abraham Lincoln deceased being requested by his security to give counter security refused. Whereupon on the motion of Mordecai Lincoln who made oath according to law the administration of said estate is granted him on giving security. Whereupon he together with Luke Mudd his security entered and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of two hundred and fifty pounds conditioned as the law directs."

The settlement of the estate of his father directly and indirectly involved Mordecai in several lawsuits. A note which he gave to John Caldwell, original administrator of the father's estate, brought him into court on a suit for collection on a note.

Lincoln was also called before the County Court to give reason why he had not entered the property in the estate for taxation. Apparently the condition of the estate was such that no immediate returns could be made, and it was not until 1796 that he finally entered the land in his possession as heir at law of Abraham Lincoln.

The following tracts of land were entered:

100 acres on Beech Fork.
400 acres on Floyd Ford.
1134 acres on Green River.
1000 acres on Kentucky River.
800 acres on Green River.
1000 acres on Kentucky River.

The Lincoln Kinsman
Published Monthly by
LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS
Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.

EDITOR
DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,
Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER
MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription $2.00
Single Copies ..... .25

This made a total of 4434 acres of land, and it is possible there was another 1000 acres which should have been listed as formerly having been in the possession of Mordecai's father. Mordecai continued to list most of this land for many years, although he sold the 400 acre tract on Floyd Fork as early as January 12, 1797 to Benjamin Bridges for 400 pounds. This is the tract of land on which Mordecai's father was massacred. Later Mordecai learned that instead of the tract containing exactly 400 acres, it contained 476 acres. On April 2, 1822 Mordecai received two hundred dollars cash for the remaining 76 acres.

Inasmuch as this is the farm where the first permanent home of the Lincolns in Kentucky was established, a copy of a deed of conveyance in the Jefferson County Court House is exhibited:

"This indenture made this second day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty two between Mordecai Lincoln son and heir at law of Abraham Lincoln deceased and Mary his wife now at Louisville in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky of the one part and Benjamin Bridges Senr of the same County and State of the other part witnesseth that whereas the said Mordecai Lincoln did by his bond bearing date the 12th day of January 1797 bind himself to convey to the said Benjamin Bridges Senr by deed with covenant of general warrantee four hundred acres of land lying in the County aforesaid on long run, a water of Floyd's Fork near where Hughes' (*sic*) Station was, which tract of land was entered surveyed and patented to and in the name of the said Abraham Lincoln deceased. That the consideration for the said four hundred acres of land was and is four hundred pounds for which the said Bridges executed his two bonds or notes to said Lincoln for two hundred pounds each the first made due and payable on demand being dated the said 12th day of January 1797 and the second bond or note bearing the same date payable the first day of February 1798 both of which Bonds have been paid by said Bridges to said Lincoln and the first bond has been taken up and the second bond the said Lincoln says he has lost or mislaid so that he cannot now deliver the same up to the said Bridges—And whereas there is a surplus in the said tract of land of about seventy six acres and for which surplus the said Bridges has this day paid to said Lincoln two hundred dollars the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge and the said Lincoln intends by these presents to convey to said Bridges the whole of the land contained in their the patents boundaries of the said four hundred acres Therefore this Indenture witnesseth that the said Mordecai Lincoln and Mary his wife for and in consideration of the said sums of four

hundred pounds and Two Hundred dollars to them in hand paid in manner aforesaid the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, Hath granted bargained and sold aliened released enfeoffed conveyed and confirmed and by the presents doth grant bargain and sell alien release enfeoff convey and confirm unto the sd Benjamin, Senior and to his heirs and assigns the said tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances containing about four hundred and seventy six acres by the same more or less and bounded as follows: Beginning about two miles up the fork of Floyds fork from the mouth of a fork of the same formerly called Tias (?) fork at a Sugar tree standing on the (b) order of the same marked S. B^{D} and extending thence east three hundred poles to a poplar and sugar tree north two hundred and thirteen and third poles to a beech and dogwood West three hundred poles to a white oak and hickory south two hundred thirteen and a third poles to the beginning according to the patent boundaries of the said four hundred acres of land all the estate right title interest claim and fee of the said Lincoln and wife of in and to the said tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances. To Have and To Hold the same unto the said Benjamin Bridges Senior and to his heirs and assigns—To his and their only proper use benefit and Behoof forever and the said Mordecai Lincoln and Mary his wife do covenant and agree to and with the said Benjamin Bridges Junior (*sic*) and with his heirs and assigns that they the said Lincoln and wife will and their heirs executors and administrators shall warrant and forever defend the said tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances unto the said Bridges and to his heirs and assigns forever against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons whatever lawfully claiming or to claim the same. In witness whereof the said Lincoln and wife have hereto set their hands and seals on the day and year first written.

"signed Mordecai Lincoln (seal)
"Mary Lincoln (seal)"

Mordecai Lincoln, immediately after becoming of age, began to take his place in Washington County as one of its leading citizens. On April 4, 1793 he was appointed by the Court to view a road about to be opened. And from a great many similar instances in which he is asked to serve in some preliminary road enterprise, it appears as if he must have been especially active as a pioneer good road advocate. On one occasion, however, he was brought before a grand jury to give reason why he had not kept the road of which he was superintendent in repair.

When he was but twenty-three years of age he was appointed a constable of Washington County, and he served in several other minor capacities. He was especially active in jury service and was apparently often at the county seat of Springfield which was but six miles from his house.

He had become sufficiently acquainted with the value of goods to be appointed an appraiser of an estate when he was but twenty-four years old, two appointments for this service being awarded in this same year. And two years later he became the appraiser of the estate of Richard Berry, Sr., uncle of Nancy Hanks.

His livestock had increased sufficiently by 1797 to warrant the recording of the peculiar mark by which his stock was known, and the county court recorded that it was "a half cross out of the underside of the left ear and a slit in the right ear."

There is evidence that Mordecai was given to the use of intoxicants. In March 1800 he brought suit against the tavern keeper at Springfield by the name of William Pile for the loss of a horse. Mordecai claimed that he was in possession of "a brown mare of the value of 25 pounds and did deliver said mare into the hands and keeping of said Deft. as tavern keeper to keep said mare for pay and restore said mare when requested. to the Plaintiff who was at the time, the said Deft's. guest. Nevertheless the Deft. did so carelessly and neglectfully attend to the mare of the Plaintiff that she the said mare was lost or stolen out of the possession and keeping of the Deft." The jury awarded Lincoln ten pounds for his loss.

Another lawsuit in which Mordecai Lincoln was involved implies that he was interested in the breeding of fine horses, but in this instance apparently he got the worst of the trade. He brought suit in 1800 against a certain Conrad Matthis from whom he had purchased a stallion known as "Strong Sampson." Lincoln brought suit against Matthis for alleged misrepresentation, and, after several years of litigation, Lincoln finally gained a verdict against Matthis for part of the purchase price.

One suit in which Lincoln was involved, where a considerable acreage of land was at stake, was a land suit in which the illustrious Felix Grundy represented Mordecai Lincoln, his neighbor, as attorney. Mordecai alleged that his grandfather's name had been forged to a certificate and that a thousand acres of land had been lost to him. Mordecai Lincoln's uncle Thomas of Lexington, Kentucky made affidavit to this effect.

In 1811 Mordecai Lincoln moved his family from Washington County to Grayson County, Kentucky. Here he lived until 1828 when he migrated to Illinois, settling in Hancock County where he died the following year.

Chronology

There follows a brief chronological table of events which were recorded in the Kentucky Court Houses and from which we learn of Mordecai Lincoln's activities. The compilation stops with 1806, the year Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln married and removed from the neighborhood in which Mordecai lived.

1792

No date—Mordecai Lincoln married Mary Mudd.

July 10—Made administrator of father's estate.

Oct. 17—Name on commissioner's book.

1793

Jan. 22—Signed a note made payable to John Caldwell.

No date—Mordecai ordered to give account why he had not entered taxable property.

April 4—Appointed to view road from Court House to Walton's Lick.

1794

Feb. 6—Mordecai Lincoln is appointed constable in the place of John Stapleford with Luke Mudd as his security.

Aug. 8—Served on jury with Richard Berry.

Aug. 11—Witness on Thomas and Luke Mudd's note.

1795

March —Brought suit against B. Clifton.

Sept. 11—Name on commissioner's book.

1796

No date—On petition for a road from Ferguson's mill to Mercer County line.

Feb. —On petition to discontinue road.

March —Appraiser of James Brumfield's estate.
Suit brought by Lincoln against Evans for assault and battery.

June 2—Mordecai Lincoln appointed to appraise estate of Stith Thompson.

August —Caldwell sues Lincoln for payment of note.

Sept. 1—Name on commissioner's book.

1797

No date—Name on commissioner's book.

Jan. 12—Sold four hundred acres tract of land on Floyd's Fork.

April 4—On motion of Mordecai Lincoln it is ordered that his earmark be recorded as follows: a half cross out of the underside of the left ear and a slit in the right.

May 1—Signed a certificate that Cornelia Hayden, widow of William Hayden, who is about to marry James Mudd is of age and also gives authority for his name to be used as a bondsman for said Mudd.

June —John Slack sues Lincoln for collection of note.

July —Reports on road survey from Ferguson's Mill to Mercer County line.

1798

April 3—Pleasant Robinson vs Mordecai Lincoln. Appeal from judgment of Jesse Head. Judgment of Head confirmed.

Sept. 4—Appointed on committee to view road from Beaucamps Mill to Court House.

Oct. 1—Promissory note to James Evans.
Signs note payable to James Evans for ten pounds seven shillings.

Dec. 4—Ordered with three others to appraise estate of Richard Berry and report.
On a committee to view road from Ferguson's Mill to Springfield.

1799

No date—Roberson sues Lincoln for collection on note.

Jan. 28—Signed note jointly with Peter Sybert, payable to John Slack.

June —Grand jury brought indictment against Lincoln for not keeping road in repair.

Sept. 6—Name on commissioner's book.

1800

March —Lincoln brought suit against Luke Mudd, his father-in-law, for collection on loan made in 1797. Suit against William Pile for loss of horse belonging to Lincoln.

July 11—Name on commissioner's book.

1801

Feb. 3—Signs as a witness to a certificate signed by his mother authorizing the marriage of his sister Ann (Nancy) to William Brumfield.

Oct. 24—Deposition of John Slack on Lincoln's credit.

Dec. 1—Francis Berry was appointed superintendent of a road in place of Mordecai Lincoln with the same hands to assist him as assisted Lincoln.

1803

Aug. 27—Promissory note given to Elias Davidson.

Oct. —Lincoln sued by Yates for assault and battery.

1804

Jan. 2—Mordecai Lincoln and Richard Berry surety for Sheriff John Dowel.

May 7—Purchased 1 jointer, 1 auger, 1 chisel at the Ignatius Elder sale.

July 14—Promissory note given to John H. Harbison.

Oct. 17—Promissory note given to James Catlin.

Nov. 5—One of the sureties for Francis Mudd, administrator of the estate of Joseph Mudd.

1806

March —Sued for collection of note by Catlin.
Suit brought against Lincoln by Benedict on assault charge.

June —Caldwell sues Lincoln for collection on note due in 1804.

June 11—Two suits against Lincoln for debt.

Kelly Field, Texas
March 14, 1943

Dr. Louis A. Warren
Box 110
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. Warren:

I have read your "Lincoln Kinsmen" Nos. 8, 12, 16, 24, 27, and 42 with a great deal of interest and must congratulate you on the fine work you are doing in connection with the Lincoln history.

I have some questions and remarks to make. For several years I have been writing the history of the Mudd family and the Lincoln history is so closely allied to the Mudd history that I feel that your records are of considerable importance to my story and that it is quite possible that you may have in your files information which may be of assistance to me.

The most important question I would like to ask is what proof do you have that Mary Mudd, who married Mordecai Lincoln, was the daughter of Luke Mudd? I have followed Luke Mudd's history in Frederick County, Maryland up to the time he left for Kentucky. In the several dealings in land in that county no wife's name is contained in the contracts. Also I would like to ask that if Mary Mudd was his daughter--do you know of any other children of Luke? There were in the same county at that time several families of Mudds having the same names as the brothers of Luke. When they married their marriages were witnessed by those associated with the Lincoln family.

Please refer to No. 12 on page 8. Just under the year 1800 you state that "Lincoln brought suit against Luke Mudd, his father-in-law". If you have the complete copy of this proceeding I will be glad to pay for the time of your clerks in copying and sending it to me. Also on this page you refer under the year 1804 to the estate of Joseph Mudd. I would also appreciate it if you will send me a copy of the complete proceedings for which I will be glad to pay. If you do not have these complete proceedings I will try to obtain them from the court house of Washington County.

I would also like to have complete copies of the marriage contracts between Francis Mudd and Mildred Hayden and James Mudd and Mrs. Cornelia Hayden--referred to in No. 8 on page 27.

I believe I wrote you some time ago that Charles Mudd referred to on page 8 in No. 8 never married and that the children whom you mentioned as his children were those of Hezekiah Mudd. From the Lincoln stand-point this is not important but I do wonder whether or not you have had occasion to check this.

On page 3 of No. 38 you refer to Elizabeth Lucretia Mudd as a daughter of Hezekiah Mudd. This is the same person as Elizabeth Lincoln whom you have stated to be a daughter of Charles Mudd in No. 8. In the statement on page 3 you conclude that Hezekiah Mudd was a son of Luke Mudd because you state that he was a brother of Mary Mudd, daughter of Luke. A lady in Kansas paid a very competent genealogist in Washington to investigate the parentage of Hezekiah Mudd and he proves beyond a doubt that Hezekiah

was a son of a Bennett Mudd, an uncle of Luke Mudd. If you would care to have the copy of this proof I would be glad to send it to you.

I hope you will find time to reply to this letter in the near future and with kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours

Richard D Mudd
Lt Col M.C.

RDM/p

Mudd Family

March 29, 1943

Lt. Col. Richard D. Mudd
Kelly Field, Texas.

My dear Col. Mudd:

Please pardon the delay in the reply to your letter of March 14 which I have just found time to give some attention to.

It will be convenient for me to answer your questions by using a caption heading for the paragraphs.

1. Luke Mudd. I imagine that Dr. W.E. Barton is responsible for the general use of the statement that Mary Mudd who married Mordecai Lincoln was a daughter of Luke Mudd (See W.E. Barton's Life of Lincoln, Volume 1, page 35). In the Washington County Census for 1810 Luke Mudd listed one male over 45 which is probably himself, and two females, one under 26 and one under 45; also one slave. As early as 1792 Luke Mudd listed on the commission of tax books on October 17 of that year two boys under 21, five horses, eleven cattle, and 100 acres of land. Of course the women were not listed in these tax lists and the boys had to be between 16 and 20. The tax lists can be found in the Kentucky Historical Society records at Frankfort, and the United States Census reports at Washington, D.C., Volume 4 carries the 1810 census report.

I do not know the names of the two boys which Luke Mudd listed on this early tax report, neither do I know the name of the woman under 26 which he listed in the census, although probably the woman under 45 was his wife, however, of course, not necessarily.

2. Lincoln vs. Mudd suit. I regret to say I do not have any copy of the proceedings with respect to this suit, although they can be had by contacting the Washington Circuit Clerk at Washington County, Kentucky, Springfield, the county seat.

3. Marriage records. I am having my secretary copy off all of the information which we have with respect to these marriage contracts.

4. Charles Mudd. I do not know how I could have made the mistake by copying into my book the notation "The will of Charles Mudd signed August 2, 1828," and I listed as his children

Eleanor, Elizabeth Lincoln, Nancy Hagan, Loretta Cracraft, Artemisa Noble, Donadus Austin, Patrick Robert, John Baptist and Lewis. This record is found in Will book deeds, page 355.

5. It is quite apparent that a mistake has been made here with reference to his parentage and probably is due to the fact that Hezekiah appears on the marriage bond.

I hope you will not feel that I have done a thorough piece of work on the Mudd family because I have only picked up little notes here and there which seem to bear upon the Lincoln story, so what I have done has not received the same kind of attention as my Lincoln researches have.

I regret that I am not close to the original records in Kentucky where I feel I could probably be of much more help to you.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

In reply refer to:

SAN ANTONIO AIR DEPOT CONTROL AREA COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
KELLY FIELD, TEXAS

December 18, 1943

Dr. Louis A. Warren
Box 1110
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. Warren:

Knowing of your intense interest in the Lincoln family, I thought you would be interested in a copy of an original letter I have in my file in which a Lincoln is mentioned. I am enclosing a copy of it and would like to know your wishes in the matter. I will be glad to have a photo-static copy made of this letter if you wish. If you thought it was of exceptional value I might be willing to keep a photo-static copy and send you the original.

You have been so co-operative in assisting me that I am glad to offer this small contribution for your records.

Very truly yours

R. D. Mead
Lt Col MC

RDM/p
Encl.

#3 COPY OF ORIGINAL LETTER

Robert Leven Mudd.

Kilwinning, Mo.
May the 1st 1885

Well Bob I will try and write you a few lines this morning in answer to the one we received from you a couple months ago which found us all as well as common was vary glad to hear from you I have been bad off with my back not been able to do any work at all we are geting to old to do much and not much to do we are living in Unionton I bought property hear I thought I had no use for a farm any longer as I cannot see to it any longer we will not want anything in this world vary much more only a common living you wanted to know if John Tryrear was dead he is and been dead three years he had consumption for severil years but yet went around was taken with a spell of coffing and bleeding of the lungs and was dead in five minnets Henry has rented the place and is moved in will Mudd and Bob is runing a hardware store in Memphis and I suppose is doing vary well Old Aunt Hanah Fryrear is laying vary low will never recover Old aunt Franky Lincon is dead died last winter which is the last old land mark of our connection and vary soon it will be said of us by our own children the same words Heorace makes his home at Bens the most of his time Links folks is will well Bob the male is ready to go out I will stop for the present and promise to do better the next time give my best respects to fannie and the children wright soon and let me know whether you are coming up this spring or not I so nervous I cannot write

from your Brother H. Mudd
(Hezekiah).

Peter Mudd to Va 7-3-1640
Thomas
Henry
~~Thomas~~ Thomas
Bennet ~~Ha~~ Luke
Hezekiah
Mary married Mordecai Lincoln
Benjamin Edelen MUDD married Eliz. Ann Lincoln James B
Robert Leven MUDD Hezekiah Mudd

The only person who I see cued be Franky Lincoln is the wife of James Bradford Lincoln who was Frances.....

December 31, 1943

Lt. Col. Richard D. Mudd, M.C.
Kelly Field, Texas

My dear Col. Mudd:

Thank you very much for the interesting letter which you have forwarded and we will be happy to keep it for our file. I am very sure, however, that you should keep the original because it is so closely connected with your family history. What you have sent is very acceptable and we are glad to have it.

We are quite agreed with you that the Franky Lincoln is undoubtedly the Frances Lincoln, wife of James Bradford, as

I trust you are getting along well with your genealogy although I doubt if you find very much time now to work on it or perhaps you have brought it to a conclusion.

Very glad to hear from you at any time.

Very truly yours,

LAW:WM

Director

For Files of Dr Louis A Warren

RICHARD D. MUDD, M. D. ABAC
1001 HOYT STREET
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

The Status of the Record of Luke Mudd: (THOMAS[3], HENRY[2], THOS[1])

Many years of research have gone into the preparation of the record of Luke Mudd as we now have it. It consists of about fifteen typewritten pages of information, much of which is conjectural. He was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1737, and died in Kentucky, place unknown, about 1816, therefore at the age of 79. He apparently left no property and therefore there was no administration of his estate. Luke was search for Mordecai Feb 1794

He left Charles County, Maryland, where the remainder of his brothers and sisters lived, and moved to Frederick County Md about 1773. We found him many times in the Frederick County records up to 1789, after which he moved to Kentucky. We have never located the name of his wife.

We are uncertain as to the number of children he had. So far as the males were concerned, we are positive only about Henry, of Grayson Co Ky who was born about 1779, and who has hundreds of descendants in Kentucky and elsewhere. We are also reasonably sure about two other sons, namely Frank and Thomas Patrick.

We are also reasonably sure that one daughter, named Mary, married Mordecai Lincoln, the brother of Abraham Lincoln's father. Mordecai and Mary named one of their children "Abraham Lincoln." Another daughter, named Henny, married Thomas ~~Alvey~~ Alvey. We do not have the address of any descendant.

Another daughter, Ellen, apparently married her cousin, another Frank Mudd son of a third Frank Mudd.

Another daughter, named Elizabeth, married John Cassidy of Pa and had thirteen children. Descendants are Known

One daughter, named Martha, married Clement Buckman.

The last daughter was Rebecca. We are positive she was a daughter, as Luke Mudd dertif'ed this in her license to marry Joseph Knott.

Any additional information touching on this family would, of course, be very welcome.

Francis Mudd, son of Luke:

Many years of research have gone into the preparation of the record of Francis Mudd as we now have it. It consists of seven typewritten pages. We know that he was born in Maryland about 1772, and died in Washington County, Kentucky, in September, 1832.

We have found record of two sons, James Henry, and Luke. The descendants of James Henry have been completely worked out and are very numerous. Whether or not Luke Mudd died young, we do not know. Recently I have uncovered some information to the effect that he lived for a considerable time in Kentucky, possibly unmarried.

Frank Mudd's daughter Betsey married twice, first to Phillip Mattingly, and secondly to Nicholas Robey. We have all of the children of these marriages, and their birth dates except that of Frances Mattingly.

Frank Mudd's second daughter, Mildred, married her cousin, Patrick Mudd. The date of her death is unknown. The descendants of this couple are very numerous, and occupy about sixty pages in the book.

~~Saginaw, Michigan~~
Saginaw, Michigan
1001 Hoyt Street

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MUDD FAMILY -

Dear Friends and Relatives:

The history of the Mudd family was started by the Rev. Father L. J. Kenny, at Saint Louis University, in 1928. After four or five years' work on it, he gave all of his papers to me, and I have been working on the family history ever since. It is now contained in sixteen loose leaf volumes, all of which have been typed and re-typed at least twice. Most of them are in a semi-final form for publication.

During the past nine months, approximately 1000 letters have been sent out, containing what I have called "final questions" concerning the various families. The information to be supplied by these questions has never been received during the twenty years of work on the family. Not more than half of these thousand letters were answered. Therefore, if there is attached hereto a list of questions, it is quite probable that the same list has been sent to another member of the family, but the questions have either not been answered at all, or have been answered incompletely. It is requested that you answer what questions you can and return them to me as soon as possible.

I have been corresponding with some printers regarding the publication of the book, and it is hoped that the book will be ready to be submitted to a printer late this year. Anyone who cares to have one or more copies of the book is requested to let me know when replying to this letter. However, it is impossible at this time to know the cost of publication, and therefore what the price of the book will be.

If there is any information which you may have that you feel has not been recorded in the book, and concerns the Mudd family, I should very much like to know about it as soon as possible.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am,

Yours sincerely,

RDM-as

Richard D. Mudd, M. D.

October 20, 1944

Lt. Col. R.D. Mudd, M.C., 0228306
Kelly Field, Texas

My dear Col. Mudd:

Thank you very much for further information on the Mudd family which will be an added interest to our file on the Mudd generations. We are always pleased to have these, which make it much easier for the next student of genealogy who comes along.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

In reply refer to;

SAN ANTONIO AIR DEPOT CONTROL AREA COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON
INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL SERVICE
KELLY FIELD, TEXAS

Mr Louis A Warren 18 May 45

Dear Mr Warren:

I believe I have something on you! Please refer to your Lincoln Kinsman #8, Feb 1939 - $2. -
- Francis Mudd married Mildred Hayden on May (not March) 1, 1797 (date of bond).

There is no record of marriage of James Mudd to Cornelia Hayden on May 1. This is the marriage of Francis Mudd to Mildred Hayden.

Will Jarvis was not a bondsman for the marriage of Francis Mudd to Mildred Hayden. It was Wm Paris.

On Page 3 - The Cornelia Certificate is all wrong - see copy of the marriage certificate attached.

I am glad to have disproved this marriage of "James Mudd" because this was the only

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS STAMPS

indication of the existence of a James Mudd in Wash Co at that time.

In Mo, it was always claimed that Francis Mudd married Mildred HAGER who was of the family after whom Hagerstown Md was name. We also laughed it off until I found that Wm Hayden married in Ky (Boss Wash Co) 1-25-1790 Mildred Hager. Wm Hayden made his will 3-24-1794 & devised to wife "Melleta" (copied Mildred by most copyists) sons Wm & Robert & dau's Elizabeth, Molly & Brother Basil. One of Francis Mudd's descendents in Mo. wrote me: Francis Mudd married the "widow Hayden, one of whose sons was Billy Hayden"

I believe there was a social contact between the Southern Pa families & the northern Md families (e.g. Hagerstown) that we know little of. The Lincolns, Hager, MUDD, Hayden, Elder contacts are examples. What do you think

R D MUDD

Know all men by these Presents that we Francis Mudd and William Paris are held and Firmly bound unto his Excellency the Governor of Kentucky in the sum of Fifty Pounds Current money to the payment of which well and truly to be made to the said Governor and his successors we bind our selves our Heirs &c Jointly and severally firmly by these Presents sealed with our seals and Dated this first day of May 1797.

The Condition of the above obligation is such that whereas there is a Marriage shortly intended between the above bound Francis Mudd and Mildred Hayden Widow for which a License has Issued now if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the said Marriage then this obligation to be void or else to remain in full force.

Witness	Francis Mudd (seal)
John Reed	Will Paris (seal)

August 24, 1945

Col. Richard D. Mudd, M.C.
Kelly Field, Texas

My dear Col. Mudd:

I was very glad to hear from you, although of course regret to find error in composition which we have released, although we shall want to record the correction.

I am anticipating with a great deal of pleasure reading your publication when it is ready, because of the many contacts with the Lincoln story. Especially do I appreciate having the exact copy of the Francis Mudd bond and I should like to keep it if you have a duplicate copy, If not, I shall of course return it to you.

I think you are absolutely correct in erasing boundary lines as far as social contact is concerned in the Pennsylvania-Maryland area.

When a young man goes out to court a young lady he is not especially interested in state lines. He has a line of his own he thinks is moreimportant. I hope you will be able to work up some little story of these Maryland-Pennsylvania intermarriages.

Please accept my thanks again for the corrections on the Mudd family history.

Very truly yours,

Director

LAW:EB

In reply refer to;

SAN ANTONIO AIR DEPOT CONTROL AREA COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON
INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL SERVICE
KELLY FIELD, TEXAS

Mr Louis A Warren

Dear Sir:

In a recent trip to Ky, I came across 3 Lincoln items. They may not be new to you but knowing your interest I send them:

1. See Hardin Co Ky - 1st Order Bk P 96, date 1796. "Hannaniah ~~Lincolm~~ Lincoln"
2. Annaniah Lincoln owner 50 a. ground in Christman Mill Section nr Ky River, Jessamine Co (This was early but I didn't copy date. Found in Filson Club).
3. Hannaniah Lincoln - 400 acres ground surveyed for him (or her). in Nelson Co. (Found I believe in Nelson Co Court House)

Sorry I didn't copy back refs.

Sincerely C D Mudd
Col M

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS STAMPS

July 3, 1945

Col. R. D. Mudd
San Antonio Air Depot Control Area Command
Office of the Surgeon
Industrial Medical Service
Kelly Field, Texas

Dear Sir:

I certainly appreciate your thinking of me while recently you had the privilege of doing research work in Kentucky and I am very happy indeed to secure the little notations which I will immediately file in my Hannaniah Lincoln data.

Hope you are progressing nicely with your geneology of the Mudd family.

You might be interested to know that one of Mettie Mudd's books sold at a recent auction in New York City and brought $20.00.

Very truly yours,

Director

LAW:CRS
L.A.Warren

April 22, 1947

Col. R. D. Mudd
San Antonio Air Depot Control Area Command
Office of the Surgeon
Industrial Medical Service
Kelly Field, Texas

My dear Col. Mudd:

A friend of mind at Hartford, Connecticut, Mr. John Marshall Holcombe, Jr., has recently acquired a letter written by charity Mudd then residing in Frankfort, Kentucky to Abraham Lincoln.

I think Mr. Holcombe would be happy to send you a photostat of the letter if you would write him about it. His address is 115 Broad Street, Hartford 5, Connecticut.

Very truly yours,

LAW:WM

Director

From A. Joe R. D. Mudd
Kelly Field, Texas

To Susanna

Clipping (Apparently from Ia. Paper) Loaned
by Mrs. Vencent Belstead, Pillager, Minn.

ELIZABETH ANN McATEE

Mrs. Elizabeth Ann McAtee was born in Grayson County, Kentucky, Jan. 6, 1825. Died in Bloomfield, Iowa, Dec. 8, 1912, aged 87 years, 6 months and 2 days.

She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mudd, her mother's maiden name being Elizabeth Ann Lincoln, the daughter or Mordacai Lincoln, a brother to Abraham Lincoln's father.

She had six brothers: Horace, Hezekiah, Abraham and Robert, all of whom are deceased; and Lincoln of Scotland county, Mo., and Benjamin of Hitt, Mo.

She had also two sisters, Mrs. Martha Rogers of Mound City, Mo., and Mrs. Merita Johnson of Holt county, Mo.

When she was three years of age her parents moved with their family from Kentucky to Illinois; living there for nine years and then moved to Scotland county, Mo., where she grew to womanhood, and was married June 14, 1844 to Samuel Wade McAtee.

They made their new home in Davis county, Iowa, about ten miles south of Bloomfield, where they lived for four years, when they moved to Bloomfield, where the family home has since remained.

There were born to them ten children, Mrs. Martha Duffield, Bloomfield, Iowa, Robert L. McAtee, deceased, two children who died in infancy, Mrs. Mary Priest, Bloomfield, Iowa, John McAtee, deceased; Mrs. Lois Ethell, Topeka, Kan.; George McAtee, Hastings, Nebr.; Samuel McAtee, St. Joe, Mo.; Mrs. Emma Caldwell, Bloomfield, Iowa.

In the early part of 1849, she and her husband moved to the site of Bloomfield. Two other houses and theirs constituted the town. Thus she is another of those pioneers of Iowa, who as an early settler helped to lay the foundations for its future.

Her husband died June 4, 1877, and for the remaining 35 years of her life, made a home for her children for 17 years, until the seven living had married and made homes of their own. For the next sixteen years she made her home with her youngest daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Caldwell of Bloomfield.

About four years ago her health broke with serious complications, requiring special care. For the last two years in the house adjoining the Caldwells where such care could be provided, her daughter, Mrs. Priest, has sacrificingly given her whole time and attention to her.

More than twenty-five years ago in a meeting held by Rev. D. C. Smith, in Bloomfield, she became a member of the Methodist church. In her illness she often quoted and sang part of familiar hymns, and spoke to other as well as to her children and grandchildren about heaven and the meeting of loved ones there.

With the four generations of the family represented in herself, in her daughter, Mrs. Priest; granddaughter, Mrs. Guy Nicholson and her great granddaughter, Cathrine Nicholson, aged five; with others about her, she passed last Sabbath morning at 6:30, peacefully to her heavenly home.

The funeral was held at the home of Mrs. Mary Priest, Tuesday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. J. E. Newsom, Pastor of the M. E. church. Interment occured at the I.O.O.F. cemetery.

(Tr Va 7-3-1640)

?

Thomas Muse

Henry M

Thomas M

Benat M

Luke M

Hezekiah M

Mary M

Benjamin Edelin M ← married → Elizabeth married Mordecai Lincoln

Elizabeth Ann McAtee

Ann Lincoln

Brother of Elizabeth Ann (Mudd) McAtee

Clipping (Apparently from Ia. Paper) Loaned
by Mrs. Vencent Belstead, Pillager, Minn.

RELATED TO LINCOLN

James Lincoln Mudd died near Hitt, Mo., February 7, 1916, at an advanced old age. He was a brother of the late Mrs. Elizabeth McAtee, who died at her home in Bloomfield three years ago. James Lincoln was the son of Mordacai Lincoln, brother of our martyred president, Abraham Lincoln. Deceased's body was laid to rest just a few miles below Stiles, Ia., in Scotland county, Missouri.

James Lincoln Mudd was born in Grayson county, Ky., Nov. 16, 1821, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. L. Morris near Hitt, Feb. 9, 1916, aged 94 years, 2 months and 23 days.

When he was seven years of age he moved with his parents to Illinois. During the first days of March in 1839 they moved to Scotland county where he has since made his home. The mother of J. L. Mudd was Elizabeth Lincoln, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, the President. His father, Benjamin Mudd, was born in Maryland, but left with his parents at the age of five years and moved to Kentucky, settling near Beardstown, Washington county.

On April 27, 1848, Mr. Mudd was united in marriage to Elizabeth Wily of Howard county. To this union ten children were born, only three of whom are now living, John Franklin Mudd of College Springs, Iowa; Henry Nicholas Mudd of Wheatland, Wyoming, Mrs. John Morris of Hitt, whith whom he had made his home for the past six years.

He was again married June 2, 1870 to Mrs. Ellen Hall. To this union one child was born, which died in infancy. Aunt Ellen Mudd, as she was commonly called, died at the Morris home January 7, 1911.

The last four years Uncle Link has been an invalid, being confined to his bed all the time; his daughter was constantly at his bedside. Besides the relatives already named, he leaves one brother, Uncle Ben Mudd of Hitt, nine grandchildren, seven great grandchildren and many friends.

Uncle Link was a Catholic who lived in the faith, died in the faith and was buried in the faith. The funeral was held at St. Mary's Catholic church on Feb. 10th, conducted by Father Santeere.

Clipping (Apparently from Ia. Paper) Loaned
by Mrs. Vencent Belstead, Pillager, Minn.

KURIO KOLUM

The Kurio Kolum has a find this week of unusual interest. Everybody is now talking of Abraham Lincoln and our discovery goes way back in his family history to the time and days of Daniel Boone. The Boone family were either relatives or close friends of the Lincolns. Our curio is a worsted pocketbood or note case about 4 inches wide and 2 inches long with the name Abraham Lincoln worked in large letters thereon. It was made by Daniel Boone's sister and presented to the said Abraham Lincoln who was the grandfather of President Lincoln. The grandfather was one of the pioneers of Kentucky and was killed by the Indians. He left two sons, Thomas and Mordecai. Thomas was the father of our Abraham Lincoln. The pocketbook or case was left to Mordecai Lincoln and on his death it descended to his daughter Mrs. Mudd. This Mrs. Mudd was the mother of Mrs. Elizabeth McAtee and on her death the family relic descended to Mrs. McAtee. Mrs. McAtee died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Caldwell in this city a few years ago, and Mrs. Caldwell fell heir to the keepsake, and now prizes it very highly. From this outline of the family tree it will be seen that we have a number of relatives of Abraham Lincoln now living in Bloomfield. The relatives of Mrs. McAtee in our city are the families of Mrs. Martha Duffield, Mrs. W. P. Caldwell and George Priest, clerk of the court. Sherman Mudd of this city is also a relative and a descendant of the daughter of Mordecai Lincoln. Lincoln Mudd, another relative, recently died near Hitt, Mo., and was about 95 years old and a man of superior mental ability and force. Mrs. McAtee's mother and Abraham Lincoln were cousins and carried on a correspondence in their younger days, but none of the letters have been preserved. It is surely a great distinction to be a relative of Abraham Lincoln, but we caution our aforementioned fellow townsmen not to become too chesty. We also suggest that our curio would look well in the great collection of Lincoln relics being gathered by the Lincoln Association at Springfield, Illinois.

5

DR. RICHARD D. MUDD
1001 HOYT STREET
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

12-31-51.

Dr Louis A Warren

Dear Dr Warren:

The Maryland Records (by Brumbaugh) vol 12, p 491 list the marriage of Abraham LINKIN to Eleanor DORDEN in Charles Co on 1-31-1781. The finding of an Abraham Linkin in Md was very interesting to me and led me to suspect (only) that possibly the Mudds - who began leaving Charles Co for Ky about 1789 - came in contact firstly with the Lincolns through this Abraham. The marriage was by an Episcopal minister - Mc Pherson I believe.

Do you have any idea who this abe Lincoln might have been

Sincerely RD Mudd MD

January 8, 1952

Dr. Richard D. Mudd
1001 Hoyt Street
Saginaw, Michigan

Dear Dr. Mudd:

I rather feel that the Abraham Linkin which you have discovered is from the Philadelphia Branch of that family. There are a great many Linkins named in the Philadelphia records. This one, however, seems to escape me although I will advise you if I can locate the origin of the family.

I trust your book is having a good sale and I know you feel very much relieved to have it off of your hands after so long a period of work. With greetings of the season I am

Very truly yours,

Director

LAW:JM
L.A.Warren

La Harpe Cemetery.

Hezekiah Lincoln d 9-25-1888
59 yrs, 1 mo 16 days.
* Son of Abraham Lincoln + Eliz. Lucretia Mudd.

Phoebe a wife of H. Lincoln d. 4-8-1923
* She was Phoebe Ann Brewer.

"Nicholas Lincoln - 3rd son + 6th child of Abraham Lincoln of Fountain Green Township" -
~~(NO OTHER INFORMATION)~~
d. 3-7-1888 53 y 9 m 11 d.

Permelia A Lincoln d 12-12-1895
* dau of Abraham Lincoln + Eliz L Mudd.
in dealing she didnt marry.

Mary J. Lincoln 2d daughter + 3d child of Abraham d 8-29-1888
* indicating she didnt marry.

also at Fountain Green.

Geo Y. Tabb d 3-26-1862, age
27 y 10 m 15 d.
* He is first husband of Ellen Lincoln daughter of Abraham Lincoln + Elizabeth L Mudd.

The above copied by Rolla E. Mudd
Box 214, Stroughurst Ill.

* Foot-notes of Dr R. D. Mudd not on tomb stones

Fountain Green Cemetery, Site of St Marys Church 4-X-1953.

Abraham Lincoln died Jan. 22, 1852
age 54 yrs 3 mo 22 days.
* Son of Mordecai Lincoln & Mary Mudd.

Elizabeth Lincoln wife of Abraham Lincoln
died 9-17-1851 age 51, 8 mo 17d.
* dau of Hezekiah Mudd and Elizabeth Edelen.

Robert Lincoln d 9-4-1868.
age 45 yrs 6 mo
* Son of Abraham Lincoln and Elizabeth Lucretia Mudd.

J. B. Lincoln d 11-18-1837, age 38 yr
5 mo 9 days
* Son of Mordecai Lincoln & Mary Mudd

Martha E Lincoln d 9-6-1836, 5 yrs 17 da.
Amanda J. " d 11-1-1840 3 yr, 3 m 18 d
Charles Prentiss d 3-31-1861 23 yr 8 m. 18 d.
* children of James Bradford Lincoln and Frances Day.

Frances A Lincoln wife of J. B. L. died
11-4-1884 age 85 yr, 10 m, 3 d.
* She was Frances Day.

Martha wife of George W (ashington) Neighbors.
d 3-11-1861, age 54 y, 8 m, 6 d.
* She was Martha Lincoln, dau of Mordecai Lincoln & Mary Mudd. (over)

DR. RICHARD D. MUDD
1001 HOYT STREET
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

5/27/53

Dear Dr Warren:

A Mary Ann Lincoln married a Henry Lovely. They had a son born abut March 1852. Named William Henry Lovely.

Do you know who this Mary Ann Lincoln was?

Sincerely
R. D. Mudd

Copied from letter from Rt. Rev. Christian Labonte, SS Peter and Paul's Church, Nauvoo, Illinois, dated May 20, 1953.

Of the four entries in our records of Fountain Green you may be interested in the following:

December 18, 1852, baptism of William Henry Lovely (aged 9 months) son of Henry Lovely and Mary Ann Lincoln. Sponsors: Felix Cameron and Mrs. Polly O'neile.

SCALE TALLY SHEET FOR CHEVROLET - SERVICE

46 C

Date: 1951

Unit	Brg. Sleeve	W.P. Body	Gen. Pulley	Piston	O.P. Body	Piston	Piston	Piston
rt No.	346809	598309	602253	602297	604173	605274	605290	605502
Head	Brg. Cap	Cyl. Head	Head	C.R. Collar	Flywheel	C.R.B. Plate	Man. Wt.	T. Hsg.
35503	836078	836273	836718	837023	837243	837477	838296	838339
Man.	O.P. Cover	Piston	R.B. Cap.	Piston	Flywheel	C. Head	C. Case	E. Manifold
8397	838448	838482	838553	838596	838663	838773	838941	839130
Case	P. Piston	T. Piston	A.F. Plug	Piston	E. Man. Wt.	Block	T. Block	
9132	839437	839438	3668814	3694104	3835181	3835253	3835309	
Man.	I. Man.	Block	Piston	E. Man.	I. Man.			
35440	3835442	3835497	3835512	3835580	3835582			
ount								

Counted by

Dunnage

DR. RICHARD D. MUDD
1001 HOYT STREET
SAGINAW MICHIGAN

June 3, 1953

Dr. Richard D. Mudd
1001 Hoyt Street
Saginaw, Michigan

My dear Dr. Mudd:

While I find we have five different Mary Ann Lincolns in our indexes I do not discover any Henry Lovely associated with them.

Very truly yours,

LAW:PE

Director

SCALE TALLY SHEET FOR CHEVROLET SERVICE

Date

Left	Cyl. Block	W.P. Body	Oil Pump	Piston	O.F. Body	Flywheel	Piston	Piston
3[illegible]	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	8[illegible]	8[illegible]	8[illegible]	8[illegible]	3[illegible]	8[illegible]

Rod	Frg. Cap	Cyl. Head	Head	Flywheel	C.R.S. Plate	Main Wt.	F. Main
3300	8[illegible]	8[illegible]	836716	837023	837243	837477	838839

June 3, 1933

Dr. Richard D. Madd
1001 Hoyt Street
Saginaw, Michigan

My dear Dr. Madd:

Main	O.R. Cover	Piston	R.S. Cap	Rod	Flywheel		F. Manifold
836[illegible]	8[illegible]	838482	838[illegible]	[illegible]	838[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

While I find we have five different Mary Ann Lincolns in our indexes I do not discover any Henry Lovely associated with them.

Very truly yours,

Cam	F. Piston	Piston	O.R. Plug	Director	L. Main Wt.	Block	L. Block
[illegible]	837477	[illegible]	3[illegible]3814	3[illegible]104	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]

Cam	F. Main	Block	Piston	S. Main	L. Main
[illegible]	[illegible]	3835497	3[illegible]	3835580	3835[illegible]

Man

Checked by

Foreman

DR. RICHARD D. MUDD
1001 HOYT STREET
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

7/12/53

Dear Dr Warren:

In the St Marys College, St Marys, Kansas archives I found the following baptisms by Fr. Van Quickenborne:

Baptized 10-1-1832, John, son of George NICELER (this is KNISLEY) + Marie Lincoln. born at Head of the rapids Hancock Co, Ill" 10-28-1830 Sponsors: John MORPHET

and Mary Morphet

(2) Baptized 10-4-1832,
Martha Helen daughter
of James Lincoln
& "Francisca" Day
born Crooked Creek,
Hancock Co, 8-19-1831.
Sponsors Hugh & Mary
McDonald.

I thought you'd like
these two items.

Sincerely
R D Mudd

LINCOLN NATIONAL
MAIL DEPARTMENT
Referred to
REC'D JUL 22
Answered
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
E

728 So. 15th St.
Quincy, Illinois

July 18/1946

Lincoln National Life
Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Sir—

I am needing some assistance in tracing the genealogy of the Lincolns, and am writing you to see if you have any reference to Jefferson Lincoln (my great grandfather)

Abraham (our Presidents' grandfather) had four (perhaps 5 children) Four of them are Mordecai, Josiah Thomas and Mary. What I wish to know is which of these is Jefferson Lincolns father.

Jefferson Lincoln was

a first cousin of Abraham (our President) and he went out west seeking gold, for I have a letter he wrote to his family in 1852. He was in California. He disappeared and was never heard from.

If you have this information I will be very grateful.

Please state the charge (if any) before doing the work.

I am enclosing a self addressed envelope and will appreciate a prompt reply.

Yours truly,
(Mrs) Edw. Herman
728 So. 16th St.
Quincy, Ill.

July 23, 1946

Mrs. Edw. Herman
728 S. 16th St.
Quincy, Illinois

My dear Madam:

You will please find attached to this letter a bulletin which identifies Thomas Jefferson Lincoln. You will find a reference to him on page 5. Please accept the bulletin with my compliments.

Very truly yours,

Director

LAW:WM
Enc.

Radford School
El Paso, Texas
November 14, 1947

Dr. Louis A. Warren
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. Warren :

The material you sent dove-tails very nicely with the Lincoln records I have been collecting, especially the Lincoln Kinsman.

Benjamin Mudd was living in western Illinois in 1830 and was a prosperous farmer before he went on to Missouri. When did Benjamin remove to Missouri ?

My emphasis for proof is on land and census records. It has been quite difficult to get county clerks in Illinois to send copies of their records, but several have given some cooperation recently.

I especially wish any information available on Mordecai's oldest son, Abraham., while living in Hancock County. Do you have copies of any old letters that mention him during the period 1828-1840 ?

Dr. Lucinda De L. Templin, the President of Radford School,, said that she would make arrangements with Mr. Schuller for you to speak, probably at Chapel which meets just before lunch on Monday, Wed. and Fri. each week.

I would be delighted to talk with you on the Lincoln article. Have you read my book, From Mill Wheel to Plowshare, Torch Press, c. 1938. Although only a small edition of a thousand copies , it has been sold to almost every state and copies have gone to London and Scotland. I feature the High Calvinists, through land records, Wills, old letters, etc.

The North Carolina Genealogical Magazine published a ten page article I had written on the McDowells.. Several of my correspondents are writing books and articles in related fields. A cousin in Arlington, Virginia, whose son is in the Diplomatic Service, has done some wonderful research in England and New England on Captain Francis Drake, one of the first settlers of old East Jersey.

Cordially yours,

Julia A. Drake

Julia A. Drake

November 17, 1947

Miss Julia A. Drake
Radford School
El Paso, Texas

My dear Madam:

We are pleased to note in your recent letter that the genealogical material which we sent contributed to your knowledge of the Mudd family.

I think you should know that Colonel R. D. Mudd, San Antonio Air Depot Control Area Command, Office of the Surgeon, Industrial Medical Service, Kelly Field, Texas, is doing a work on the Mudd family and for many years has given very much time to the project. I think you would do well to get in touch with him and I am sure the questions which you ask me he could answer readily.

I trust it will be convenient for me to speak at Radford School when I am in El Paso and trust I will have the privilege of meeting you.

Very truly yours,

Director

LAW:CM
L.A.Warren

LAST OF LINCOLN 4TH GENERATION

Many Events of Interest Had Origin In This County

Carthage Ill. Reps - 2-14-51

The indelible vigor of the Lincoln bloodline is preserved today in the strong but beautiful face of Alice Lincoln McManus, who believes herself to be the Civil War president's last living relative bearing the Lincoln name.

Even more deeply the Lincoln lineage is engraved upon the lean features of her younger son, John Robert McManus, a war veteran who tills the land of the McManus farm nearby in Hancock County.

Alice Lincoln McManus is nearly 78 years old. Her kinship to Abraham Lincoln is either third cousin (as she calculates it) or first cousin twice removed, as another geneologist holds it to be. This, she says, is the limit of blood relationship prescribed by the Roman Catholic faith which she embraces.

There is nothing particularly strange about the story of Alice Lincoln McManus. Rather it is a pleasant story, the strong, quiet stable story of a family who early rooted their fortunes to the earth of Illinois. She is the last of four generations of Lincolns whose bones have been received by the same earth.

The only strange thing about the story, perhaps is that it should have unfolded in Hancock County. Hancock, a land of gently rolling prairie and scattered woods hard against the Mississippi shore, is a virtual treasure trove of association with Old Abe.

Such local historians as Attorney Harold T. Garvey can recite Hancock's great events from memory. Today they find something prophetic in recalling that Robert E. Lee, then a shavetail lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, was sent to Hancock in 1837 to survey the Mississippi from Hamilton to Nauvoo.

Stephen A Douglas, who later was to build his only lasting fame on a series of public arguments with Lincoln, held his first court as a traveling circuit judge in Hancock County.

Abe Lincoln himself was here—more than once indeed. He came first in 1839 as defense counsel for an accused murderer. The defendant was William Fielding Fraim, a young Irishman who, "moved and seduced by the devil," sank a knife fatally into the innards of one William Neathammer.

Lincoln filed a motion in arrest of judgement, alleging that Fraim never had been indicted by a grand Jury. He was right, but the judge hanged Fraim anyhow, the first man ever to die by the noose in Hancock.

Mrs. McManus Last of Lincoln 4th Generation

(Continued from Page 1)

Half the county turned up complete with children and picnic lunches to witness the fate of Friam's last dance at the end of a rope.

Lincoln's motion, personally signed in spidery but clear penmanship, still reposes in the vaults of Circuit Clerk Edwin J. Piggott. It's been there so long that Piggott frequently forgets where he saw it last.

In 1905, indeed, the historic document nearly vanished for good. A traveling medicine man swiped it from the county archives. Three years later his show went broke in Seattle and, apparently stricken by conscience, he mailed it back to the county clerk.

"The amazing thing was that until we got it back, nobody even knew it was gone," Garvey remembers with a rueful grin. "I guess around here we're just too familiar with Lincoln to worry about him properly. It's as though he was a friend of all of us."

Well, then ,into this atmosphere redolent of Lincoln memories, Alice Lincoln was born in 1873, eight years after the President's death by assassination. She represented the ninth generation in direct line of descent from Samuel Lincoln who emigrated from England to Massachusetts and founded the Lincoln family in America.

"It never occurred to us to think of ourselves as relatives of President Lincoln," Alice recalls today. "We were just Lincolns. Farmers are busy people and I guess they don't have much time to spend dreaming about their relatives."

Actually, the relationship didn't begin to affect Alice's life until she was grown and earning a living as a Carthage dressmaker.

"It was kind of embarrassing," she says. "I was 20 years old but I think I was really a baby—and I was shy.

"I sewed mostly for college families and I suppose educated people are more interested in those things. The women were all right: Mostly thinking about their babies and dresses. But the men were always pestering me to tell about the President and the family.

"It was hard on me. I didn't want to be noticed. And anyhow then I didn't know anything about the President."

Indeed there was little reason Alice should have known any more about the murdered President than any other young woman of her time.

The family had divided into two main lines of descent three generations before her birth. The common ancestor was Abraham Lincoln Green, Illinois and neither was Wilks Booth.

A physicians duty is to care for the afflicted whether "saint or sinner" and I never heard of a Dr. Samuel Mudd.

Indeed the ancient and abandoned Catholic cemetery in Fountain Green furnishes a hewn marble record of the Lincolns even today.

There, tumbled and chipped and overgrown by weeds, you can read the legends on the tombstones of Frances, wife of James Bloomfield Lincoln, who died in 1884; and even earlier the twin stones in memory of Abraham and his wife Elizabeth.

This Abraham was not the President.

He was one of the three sons of Mordecai, founding ancestor of the Hancock County Lincolns. This branch had come from Kentucky in 1830. They were, a contemporary historian said, of the long-legged, literate, Daniel Boone type of frontiersmen—as distinguished from the other type who "lived on whisky and quinine" and combined the "native ugliness of the horse and the alligator."

It was James Bloomfield Lincoln, and father of Mrs. McManus, who was Justice of the Peace, up to the time of his death.

Another brother, Mordecia, who left his fiancee in Kentucky until he could establish a home. Then when he sent for her, found that she had married another. It is stated that her name was Patsy Neighbors, but could not be strue because Patsy neighbors was his sister. This had such a heart breaking effect on him, that his grief was only equalled by Abraham when Ann Rutledge died. He really never got over it and died in early manhood.

He remained a bachelor all his life. He was popular with children and sometimes used to open the schoolhouse door and roll apples in among the pupils. But also he was subject to fits of melancholia which even today are known in Hancock County as the "Lincoln horrors" or "Lincoln hypoes."

The third son was James Bloomfield Lincoln who married a girl named Frances Day. James Bloomfield carried on the family line.

He had two sons, James Riley Lincoln who married Margaret Gibbons, first cousin to Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, and Thomas Jefferson Lincoln.

James Riley Lincoln was Alice Lincoln's father. There were other children, Stephen Thomas, William, John Robert, Katherine Lincoln Riggs, Charles Richard and Carrie, Alice's twin. None, however has living decendants who still bear the Lincoln name.

On oddity of the family history concerns the death of its patriarch, Mordecai. His three sons hewed a

(incomplete)

term of two. I just don't know."

She feels one cause of grievance in connection with the President.

It concerns a lifesize, full-length portrait of the Great Emancipator. It was painted by George Upp, a contemporary artist, and it later became known as the Lincoln Banner.

The life sized oil painting spoken of in this article, was given as a prize for the best drilled Company between Iowa and Illinois. The Illinois Company won and they presented it to my widowed grandmother, wife of James Bloomfield Lincoln. After her death her daughter, Emma, who had cared for her mother, went to Ft. Green to keep house for her brother, Thomas, taking this oil painting with her. Afshe passed away and Thomas was over 90 years old and very ill, a couple of the neighbors asked him to let them take the oil painting to Springfield and it was placed in the Lincoln tomb. Later this tomb was remodeled and we are told the picture was stored, but hasn't been seen since.

"I saw it there in 1918 but when I went again in 1930 it had disappeared. I asked the keeper and he said, 'Oh, you mean the million-dollar painting. That's in storage somewhere'."

"Since then it has disappeared. Nobody seems to know where it is. In reality it should belong to me, but I wouldn't complain if only it were somewhere so that people could see it," Alice says.

For the ever-increasing number of persons interested in Lincoln lore, and Lincolnia generally, the spotlight last week was turned on Carthage and Fountain Green, by the arrival of Keith Wheeler and William Pauer, staff correspondent and photographer respectively of The Chicago Sun-Times, to procure, write and picture the story of the Civil War President in Hancock County, and of his relatives who made their permanent homes here.

On January 31, while in Chicago, Judge Harold T. Garvey, Carthage lawyer, dropped in the offices of the Sun-Times, for a brief visit with friends employed there. The conversation turned to Illinois State history. Fully believing it would then be too late for use in connection with the anniversary of the birth of President Lincoln on Feb. 12 even if the newspaper would be interested in it, and mentioning it only as a matter incidental to other convsersation, Judge Garvey related how Mordecai Lincoln, an uncle of the President, had settled in Hancock County, and still had descendants living here. The friend to whom Judge Garvey made this statement saw the possibility of a story for last Sunday's edition, and made notes which he turned to the editorial staff. On Tuesday, Feb. 6, the Chicago Sun-Times called Judge Garvey, who had returned to Carthage, to state they wanted the story and that their staff representatives would be in Carthage the noon, after driving through a blizzard for a number of miles coming out of Chicago, and having stopped at the Catholic cemetery, near Fountain Green, where the descendants of Mordecai Lincoln are interred, while enroute. Judge Garvey first took them to the office of Circuit Clerk Piggott, where Mr. Wheeler examined the motion in arrest of judgment filed in the Fraihm murder case by Abraham Lincoln, as attorney for the accused man in 1839. A picture, taken by Mr. Pauer, of the motion, which is in Lincoln's handwriting, in which picture Deputy Circuit Clerk Miss Mary Burling was holding the document was not published with the story, and is believed to have not been sufficiently legible as to the legal instrument.

The staff representatives next went to the Carthage home of Mrs. Alice Lincoln McManus, great granddaughter of Mordecai Lincoln, and believed to be the oldest living collateral kinsman of President Lincoln, who has no living descendants. A picture of Mrs. McManus' youngest son, Robert McManus, who farms the family home acres southwest of Carthage in Prairie Township, was given the newspapermen by Mrs. McManus to take a picture therefrom for reproduction with their story, because of his striking resemblance to the young manhood pictures of President Lincoln. A picture of Mrs. McManus, taken at her home on Feb. 7 by Mr. Pauer, showing the resemblance between her and the President, was also published with the story, which was in The Chicago Sunday Sun-Times of Feb. 11, 1951. Mrs. McManus is understood to feel the story, as published, at varience with the historical facts in instances, as elsewhere in this edition noted.

From Mrs. McManus' house, the newspapermen and Judge Garvey went to the Carthage Public library where Miss Dorothy Frazee, local librarian, assembled documents of local history that might be of interest in connection with the subject for them.

The wife of Mordecai Lincoln, Miss Mary Mudd, was a Baltimore girl and adherent of the Catholic faith. All of their descendants, the Hancock County Lincolns, are of that religious faith; and this illustration of the influence of a mother in the lives of her children, and their children, is a particularly interesting feature of the story. It was also pointed out that while the Hancock County Lincolns settled in Fountain Green, Illinois, that the home of John Wilkes Booth, the actor who assassinated President Lincoln, was in Fountain Green, Maryland. Another odd coincidence referred to was that the physician who administered to Booth after the assassination was a Dr. Mudd, who might have been related to Mary Mudd Lincoln. The story also states how many of the Hancock County Lincolns were Democrats, politically, though they had crossed the party line to vote for their distinguished cousin when he was a Presidential candidate.

Likewise, there is stated the generally accepted fact, that when the defendant, Fraim, was hanged, near Carthage, after the murder trial at Carthage in which Abraham Lincoln, later to be President, had defended him, a very large number of Hancock County people, with their children and basket lunches, turned out to witness the execution. When one reads and considers this, he cannot help but express a gratitude for the fact that the greater number of recreational facilities that have since come, has eliminated any desire most persons might have to witness such a horrible event—for any reason.

A reference tothe Lincolns of of Hancock County was made by Judge Garvey, in a radio address he delivered over Carthage Radio Station WCAZ, on the Sunday morning quarter hour program of The First Baptist Church of this city, on February 20, 1949, the complete text of which was published in the February 23, 1949 edition of this newspaper.

---

hanged Fraim anyhow, the first man ever to die by the noose in Hancock.

Copy

Carthage Ill Nov. 18th 1952.

Mr. Ernest E. East

Dear Sir:

I received your letter Sat 15 in which you give some records, some being correct & some quite incorrect. You know my branch of the family branches from Samuel Lincoln who came from England in the early 1700 & raised a large family. I have their names but will look them up later. One of his sons "Abraham" married Bathshebe Rivers, & became the father of Thomas Lincoln.(father of Pres) Mordecai (my great grand father). & Josiah never married & died young. Mordecia married Mary Mudd. This is where Catholicity came into the family. Thomas married Nancy Hanks & became the father of one girl Sarah who married & died with her first child & Abraham who was destined to be President of our United States.

Abraham as you know married Mary Todd & had 4 sons, Robert, Thomas(Tad) William and Edward, only Robert grew to manhood and his only son died at the age of 17 or 18 Hence he had no one to carry on the name. He is supposed to have some great great grandchildren some place.

Mordecia (& Mary Mudd) brother of Thos & Josiah, had three sons, James Bloomfield (my grand father) Abraham (called the Laharpe Lincoln) & another Mordecai who left his sweetheart back home, & when he sent for her she had married another man. He died a batchler[sic]. There were several girls. One Betsy, married Ben Mudd, another Patricia (Patsy) married Geo. Washington Neighbors. Their children unknown to me.

James Bloomfield married Frances Day & had three sons, Thomas Jefferson, James Rily & Charles who died in infancy with a twin sister. Three girls, Mary Rowena/ Lovely, fst. Charles Bowman second, William son of Roena & William & Bernice, Claud & Oren. Claud & 3 sisters Two of them widows own & live on the old Mordecai Lincoln farm, East of Ft. Green Elizabeth married William Dickenson. Children John, James, Good, & Ella. Emily died unmarried.

James Rily married Margaret Gibbons, only daughter of her mothers first marriage to Robert Gibbons, brother to Cardenel Gibbons father, making Margaret & Cardenel Gibbons first cousins. They, James Riley, youngest son of James Bloomfield & Margaret Gibbons had 4 sons William dying in infancy, Steve, John, Charles, Catherine, & twin girls, Carrie & Alice(myself).

I have so much literature here, and there are so many of the same name but different generation It is true that "Mordecia 42 & Abraham, 53[?]" (this could be the Laharpe Lincoln) could be the sons of Mordecai. This Mordecia would be my great grand father.

Lincoln Line 478

Oh, if I only had a good typewriter. (I have an old one) It would be so easy to hunt this up & put it down but by the time I hunt it up & write it Down, answer the door bell & receive callers & loose my place. Its a job.

I think the Francis [Frances] Lincoln you refer to might be David Francis, born in Boston in 1841 a noted Hygienist. There is Levi Sen. & Levi Jr. Enoch Jr. was gov. of Maine. Another Lincoln was gov. of ~~Maine~~ Mass. Three of these Lincolns were along with Abraham Sons of Samuel Lincoln.

I will try to get this all written out and send it to you, but it is going to take some time. But I'll try to give you a full record, soon as I can get it done. I'm afraid I havent helped you much, since I never heard of a Nathan Lincoln, William or Thankful Lincoln but if I find it I will jot it down for you.

You see I'm not young any more. I'll be 80 April 22, 1953. I've always had almost perfect health. Lived on farm 48 yrs. Now my son is on the farm & I'm here. Stop & see me. Am enclosing my sons picture while in service. I forgot to tell you of the 4th generation but will just say I have 2 sons & 1 daughter. This clipping is part of a write up in the Sun times.

Hope this much is exceptable

Very truly yours,

Alice Lincoln McManus.

United States Census, 1850, Hancock County, Illinois

			Real estate owned.	Born
page 332B, line 40				
Mordecai Lincoln	42	cabinet maker	$200	Ky.
page 338A, lines 29-34				
Frances Lincoln	57	female	1,000	Ky.
Thomas J. "	28	farmer		Ky.
Elizabeth "	26			"
Emily S. "	21			Ill.
James R. "	15			"
Charles P. "	13			"
page 353B, lines 1-11				
Abraham Lincoln	53	farmer	2,200	Ky.
Elizabeth "	51			"
Inscillea "	31	[not written Priscilla]		"
Robert "	27	farmer	1,000	"
Mary J. "	25			"
Parmelia "	23			"
Hezekiah "	20	laborer		"
Nicholas "	17	[not written Nicolas]		Ill.
Ellen "	10			"
Martha Neighbors	44			Ky.
Ellen ["?]	16			"
page 382B, lines 26-32				
Nathan Lincoln	37	farmer		N. Y.
Susannah "	25			" "
Willis "	14			Ill.
Eli "	12			"
Mary "	9			"
Fidelia "	7			"
Lucinda "	3			"
page 431A, lines 1-2				
William Lincoln	55	farmer	350	N. Y.
Caroline "	26			Penn.
page 434A, lines 13-16				
Thankful Lincoln	58	female	350	Mass.
Daniel V. "	39	farmer		N. Y.
Martha C. "	21			Ill.
Cyrus E. "	18	farmer		"

-o-

copied by EEE, Illinois State Archives, February, 1953

LINCOLN NATIONAL
MAIL DEPARTMENT
Referred to
REC'D FEB 1 195
Answered
INSURANCE

Lee A. Somers
301 E. Healey St
Champaign Illinois

The Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne Indiana.

Gentlemen - First of all many thanks for past help.
Now I need further information.

Do you believe that Abraham Lincoln the grand father of President Abraham Lincoln who was born in 1744 was married only once. This was to Bathsheba Herring in 1770 at which time Abraham would have been 26 years old. According to Barton "The life of Abraham Lincoln" the children of this marriage were

Mordecai born in 1771 - Josiah born in 1773 - Mary born in 1775 or 1776 - Thomas born Jan 6 - 1778 and Nancy born March 27 - 1780. According to this Mordecai would have been but seven years older than Thomas. Yet the common belief seems to be that Mordecai Lincoln was 67 years old when he died during the winter of the deep snow 1830-1831 at Fountain Green in Hancock County Illinois. If he were 67 he would have been born in 1764.

Do you believe with several other Lincoln historians and writers that Abraham Lincoln was married about 1764 - That the children Mordecai - Josiah - Mary and Nancy came from this union. That being widowed Abraham Lincoln then married

Bathsheba Herring about 1776. Thomas born Jan 6 1778 would have been younger than Nancy. He would be the only child born to Bathsheba. Mordecai's Jonah, Mary and Nancy would each be about six years older than Wm. E Barton thought. Please set me straight.

Yours Very Truly

Lee A. Lomen.

P.S. When did Mordecai Lincoln move to Hancock Co Illinois? L. A. L.

In 1828 moved to Hancock Co., Ill. died following year

February 4, 1954

Mr. Lee A. Somers
301 East Healey Street
Champaign, Illinois

Dear Mr. Somers:

Enclosed please find marked copies of THE LINCOLN KINSMAN, Numbers 12 and 24 which answer the questions relative to Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the President, and Mordecai Lincoln, uncle of the Emancipator which you raise in your recent letter.

Kindly accept these pamphlets with our compliments.

Very truly yours,

Margaret Moellering
Secretary to Dr. Warren

m/m
2 enc.

DAILY "JOURNAL"
McComb, Ill.
Sat., Feb. 12, 1955

Story Of The Lincolns Of Hancock County 1955

(Editor's Note: Dr. Marcy G. Bodine of Western College first heard of the Lincolns of Hancock County from one of his students. Subsequently he searched old records and consulted other references to weave together the story of one branch of the family of President Abraham Lincoln, a paper he presented before the Illinois Historical Society. It follows, along with a picture of the gravestone of one of the Lincolns buried near Fountain Green.)

By MARCY G. BODINE, Ph. D.

The Thomas Lincolns moved from Gentryville, Ind., into Macon County, Ill., in 1830. About the time Abraham was helping his father build a cabin on the high bluffs of Sangamon River about eight miles south of Decatur James B. Lincoln, a cousin of the future President, was moving from Sangamon County. Hancock County was the destination of James

Relatives and friends in Kentucky writing to residents of Hancock County addressed their letters "Hancock County, at the head of the rapids." These were commonly known to local inhabitants as the Des Moines rapids and marked the present site of the Keokuk Dam. Just fourteen years after the arrival of the Lincolns into Hancock, this county was to be the center of the Mormon uprising, and just thirteen years after the arrival, Abraham, brother of James, was to help establish the Mormons in the county by drawing the deed for the lots in Macedonia, Ill., where Joseph Smith founded the first church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Closely following James B. Lincoln into his new Illinois home, were his father, Mordecai, Sr., and a brother, Abraham Lincoln. The three of them settled close to a spot amid the horse-high prairie grass as smooth and green as the English common. The very sod quaked under the weight of a man because of the numerous springs interspersed throughout.

Better Land Here.

Why this family left Litchfield in Grayson County, Ken., is merely a matter of conjecture. They probably moved for better economic advantage since their land in Kentucky was rather poor. However, Mordecai had inherited his father's estate; had owned a large tract of land in Kentucky; and indeed, had paid the taxes for the entire county of Washington in that State at one time. At all events, they were among those settlers who made their exodus out of Tennessee and Kentucky into Illinois. These pioneers were of two varities, the half-horse half-alligator species whose native ugliness was aggravated "by a mingled diet of quinine, salicicates, and whiskey;" and the others who were "the old-fashioned, long-legged and good hearted descendants of Daniel Boone kind of men." Of the latter type were the Hancock County Lincolns. They had the pioneer spirit with which pioneers of the Illinois frontier were endowed. These Lincolns, like their Sangamon County Cousin, had self-confidence and were democratic to the core.

Community Grows.

The Lincolns, whose cabins were the first to break the prairie solitude, began, at once, to make themselves permanent residents of the community which grew rapidly. In close succession followed the Ben Mudds, the Cambrons, Yagers, Kelleys, Hardies, and many others who helped to give the community of Fountain Green a mushroom character. Mordecai took up a claim of about 220 acres some 1½ miles north of the settlement. James B. and his family staked out about 200 acres the same distance southeast of Fountain Green.

The first frame house in the township was erected on the Mordecai Lincoln farm. The house was two-stories and very substantially built. It was lined with brick between the studding and weather boarding. Large fireplaces were built on the first and second floors. It symbolized the seriousness and earnestness of the families' intentions.

The first winter (1830-31) was a very difficult one. While Thomas' son Abraham's activities were obscured by the "deep snow" of that winter, tragedy visited his kinfolk who were living about one hundred fifty miles northwest of him. The James Lincolns with their small children, Thomas Jefferson, eight; Elizabeth, five; and Emily Susan, who was a babe in arms, and the John Days were living in one cabin.

The snow began to fall the 29th of December and continued incessantly for three days. The average depth was about four feet deep. The snow did not come down in flakes but "by the bucket." Father Mordecai had gone to visit James. When the storm became imminent his son and daughter-in-law wrapped him up in cloths and put him on his horse.

Pneumonia Fatal.

At his age, for he was about sixty-five years old, the journey home was too strenuous. He died of pneumonia. One of his great-great granddaughters advances the thought that his end may have been hastened by the fact that too much alcohol was consumed in his efforts to ward off the cold. Abraham and James, in an attempt to give their father a decent burial, cut down a tree and carved puncheons out of two parts of the log. Using these as a coffin, the two sons buried him between the center line and north boundary of section 29, Fountain Green Township, Hancock County. No marker was left to indicate the grave.

The heartache of death had joined with the dreadiness of privation and the starkness of winter. Even the children ate only corn meal and beans that winter.

Hold Public Office.

The Lincoln men of Hancock County were not loath to assume their share of public responsibility. Almost immediately after settling in Hancock County Abraham, Mordecai's son, was summoned to serve as grand juryman at the "October term" of the circuit court. For this service he was allowed one dollar. Besides attending in that capacity he also served as a petit juryman. In 1834, he was appointed an election judge of Crooked Creek Precinct, Hancock County. In addition to these services Abraham served as the second justice of peace of Fountain Green Township.

In his discharge of this important office (it was important in that day) the Hancock Abraham was just and honest. His justice was not confined to law books; he knew more about men than he did about the law. He was determined to have justice done the evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. A "general pacificator" was his role even in the more complicated cases involving "domestic infelicity." Judge Lincoln's theory was that a certain amount of lariat must be allowed every woman and the sooner this was discovered by the husband the better. His advice in such cases was forebearance, "a make up and a new deal."

James Lincoln, the brother, also assumed public leadership. The first election held at Crooked Creek Precinct made him the first justice of the peace of the township. He also served as one of the three commissioners of Hancock County. The record shows that he as "Commissioner of this court appeared and took his seat" March 1, 1833. His name does not appear many times on the Commissioners' Court Record, at that time the county seat was not at Carthage, only twelve miles distant from Fountain Green, but at Montebello on the Mississippi River some twenty or twenty-five miles from the James Lincolns'.

James' abilities must have been recognized because he was later appointed one of the three by the County Commissioners as a "road viewer" to "commence a road running by Fountain Green to Edward White's ferry on the Mississippi." Three dollars was allowed for this performance. Two years later he was doing the same thing; however, this time he was viewing a road leading "from Carthage in a direction to McComb as far as the County Line east." (The Eastern line of Hancock County).

Road Plan His Job.

One cannot lose sight of the fact that at almost the same time the former storekeeper of New Salem living only about seventy-five miles away, was also doing public service. While the Hancock County Lincoln boys were serving the township and the County in their respective capacities, the future President was postmaster, deputy surveyor, and a Representative in the General Assembly.

A third brother, Mordecai Jr. had stayed behind in Litchfield, Ken., with a thriving shoe business. He joined his family about six years after their arrival in Illinois.

Mordecai Jr. was not slow in finding his place in the community. He set himself up as a carpenter and cabinet maker He also purchased two lots in the town site of Jo Duncan (which never developed) southeast of Fountain Green and just north and a little west of his brother James farm. Business was brisk. Coffins were made by Mordecai for a dollar a foot; window "lites" were made for ten and twelve and a half cents a light; chair frames at about seventy-five cents. He also built houses. According to his account book in 1838 he did about two hundred sixty dollars worth of business.

Mordecai Eccentric.

Unlike his brothers, Mordecai did not seek public office and of the three he was the most eccentric. He, like the brothers and his Sangamon relative, was kind hearted and generous, and until he became crabbed, and cranky, and sarcastic in his later life, Mordecai had a sense of humor. The story is told of the times he would open the door of the schoolhouse and roll big red apples to the children. The largest was always saved for the teacher. No word was ever spoken in the process. When it was finished, Mordecai would shut the door, softly, and disappear.

He lived by himself, finding his pleasures in his garden and his books. He was quite an horticulturist. His garden had flowers and fruits in abundance. He was jealous of them, too. No fruit could be picked from the tree until it was fully ripened. A prodigious reader, Mordecai only turned to the best literature. A smattering knowledge of medicine and astronomy were also his. This member of the family lived like a hermit. However, there was those who would gladly have welcomed Mordecai into the family by the married route but with his characteristic use of language he let it be known emphatically that he would have none of it.

Resembled Abraham.

Mordecai had within himself all characteristics, both physical and mental, of the Hancock Lincolns that made them identical with the cousin who went to Washington. Mordecai looked like his cousin Abraham of New Salem. He walked like him, he had the same grey eyes: the same shock of coarse black hair; the long gangly body. In fact all three of the brothers, James, Abraham, and Mordecai resembled their cousin.

Both the Hancock County Lincolns and the Macon and Sangamon County Lincolns were of the same branch and of the same lineage. Were these Lincolns Lincolns in the same sense as their famous cousin? A review of the mental traits of Mordecai will throw some light on that question.

Like most of the Lincolns he was affected with all kinds of nervous disorders. It is said that he suffered every one known. The commonest of these and most prevalent in the Lincoln family were the Lincoln "hypos" and the Lincoln "horrors." The "hypos" as described by coutemporarics and relatives, were sustained periods of melancholia and depression. Mordecai would come into his mother's house and sit down for long periods of time without saying a word unless it were to mutter an oath against something or curse somebody. At other times he suffered the "horrors." They took the characteristics of delerium tremens. He would take up his violin, at which he was very adept (like James) and pace the floor. The music he played would cause him to cry, the tears dropping to the floor. While he was slow to recover from these moods he could project himself into realms of exuberance and joy which were just as intense as the "hypos" or the "horrors."

Truly A Lincoln.

In these respects one may say that he was truly a Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln, upon the death of Ann Rutledge, showed great despondency. The loss of Ann threw Abraham into the deepest melancholy. But he conquered the hurt and rose above it. Mordecai couldn't conquer these moods. Because he did not he became a suspicious man, hiding behind trees and buildings listening to conversations then rushing home to record them. Certain obsessions so beset him that he suspected even his brothers of scheming against him.

Perhaps because of his moodiness Mordecai developed the intense feeling he had. He held profound hatred for the Catholics. Around them were woven most of his suspicions. At some time before Lincoln exodus to Hancock County, as Mordecai later charged, the "Jesuits" had stolen from his father some real estate and some two hundred fifty dollars in cash in "Lewisville." That hatred of priests was fostered and grew with the years.

Good Carpenters, Farmers.

In their abilities Lincolns were not wanting. They were versatile. All of the brothers were good carpenters as well as good farmers. Not one of them was there who could not keep the women folk supplied with gadgets for loom or spindle. Thomas Jefferson, James boy, was such a good carpenter that people would wait weeks for him to do their carpentry. One must not forget that Mordecai Jr. was also an excellent shoemaker in Litchfield, Ken., before his sojourn to Illinois.

The moral character of the Hancock Lincolns was impeccable. At least there was no dissolute Lincolns. Although several members of the family were drinkers, (Mordecai Jr. took the pledge once or twice) no drunkards could be

The Lincolns of Hancock County were never affluent. As one member of the family described them, they were poor because they could never say "No." They had the faculty of being able to plan for tomorrow sometimes at the expense of today's work. When tomorrow became today, yesterday's plans were not important in the light of the future.

James had difficulties from the time he settled in Hancock County. He had to sell parcels of his land at various times in order to support a family. This paucity was emphasized by sickness which took its toll of the family and also added to its financial trouble. One summer he was negotiating for a fifty-dollar loan because of his health. James B. died the following September leaving a young mother with a brood of six, the oldest being sixteen and the youngest a tiny infant.

Estates Small.

Besides his farm of some 130 acres the father James left to posterity household furnishings, some horses, a few cows, a dozen or so sheep, two swarms of bees, and twenty-three hogs. Mordecai was hardly better off. He left this world with a personal estate valued at five dollars and real estate at seventy-five dollars. As for brother Abraham, after all obligations against his estate had been discharged, eight dollars and twenty cents represented the total amount of cash for his heirs. The use of his farm was left to his daughters and to each two cows and two calves, of their own choosing. To each of his sons, Hezekiah and Nicholas was bequeathed one "horse, saddle, and bridle worth seventy-five dollars." To his son Robert he gave "such sums as I may have at any time given him, hereby releasing him of any liability to the estate. Incidentally this son at the time of his death was probably the most prosperous of any of his family or other relatives.

Contacts With President.

A natural question arising from the discussion may be to what extent did the President have contacts with his Western Illinois kinfolk? Enough evidence gives good cause to believe that the Hancock County folks knew cousin Abraham and his parents. Abe Lincoln while a member of the Thirtieth Congress wrote a letter, dated April 2, 1848, to a Virginia cousin, David Lincoln, as follows: "There is no longer any doubt that your Uncle Abraham and my grandfather were the same man....The oldest son, Uncle Mordecai, near twenty years ago removed from Kentucky to Hancock County, Ill., where within a year or two afterwards he died and where his surviving children now live. His two sons there now are Abraham Lincoln and Mordecai and their post office is 'La Harpe'...." The implication arising out of the text of the letter reveals that the Congressman relative knew of his cousin James who had died some ten years earlier. It also seems reasonable to suppose that when Thomas and Sarah Lincoln left Knob Creek farm in Kentucky for Indiana that they took Abraham and his sister over to bid Mordecai and the boys good-bye.

A Lincoln Near Ft. Green.

What were the future President's thoughts as he was traveling from Galesburg to Quincy while the Lincoln-Douglas debates were in progress Did he think about his kinsmen as he entered that county As the way from Galesburg to Carthage, where "Abe" Lincoln was scheduled for a speech, passed near Fountain Green, he must have anticipated a meeting with some of his relatives. Certainly they must have been aware of their cousin's activities, of his speeches in Beardstown, Jacksonville, Peoria, Ottawa, Charleston and other towns in the vicinity. They may have attended some of these gatherings. Perhaps some of these Lincolns, sons of Abraham and James B., were among the 20,000 people who had come from the banks of the Spoon River, the Illinois, the Rock and the Mississippi rivers to listen to the two candidates debate on the campus of Knox College at Galesburg that cold October day, 1858. While his thoughts, if any, concerning his relatives are unknown, it is true that he did take the trouble to stop to see Mordecai at his home. It is true that these two, so much alike physically and mentally, talked with each other for almost three quarters of an hour. So far as is known this was the only contact of record that the Springfield lawyer ever had with any of his father's brother's sons. However, the fact that Mordecai was visited indicates that there may have been other meetings.

Assassination Discussed.

However, the great man had another contact with a second cousin, Robert Lincoln, the son of the Hancock Abraham. Assassination was a topic of discussion upon one of the visits just prior to the inaugural event. The President had said, "I never injured anybody. No one is going to hurt me." But just five years later Mordecai jotted the notation among his private papers that while in Fort Madison he had heard of the President's destruction.

Robert and the President must have been quite friendly. The assertion has foundation due to the fact that the President invited his second cousin to accompany him to Washington for the inaugural event. Whether Robert did accompany the chief executive on that occasion is not known hut he did go to Washington. He was offered a post through the suggestion of a Mr. Simpson of Carthage. Apparently the job was not all that Robert Lincoln had expected. He gave up the post in disgust feeling that he had been slighted or had not been given the proper recognition because of the rela

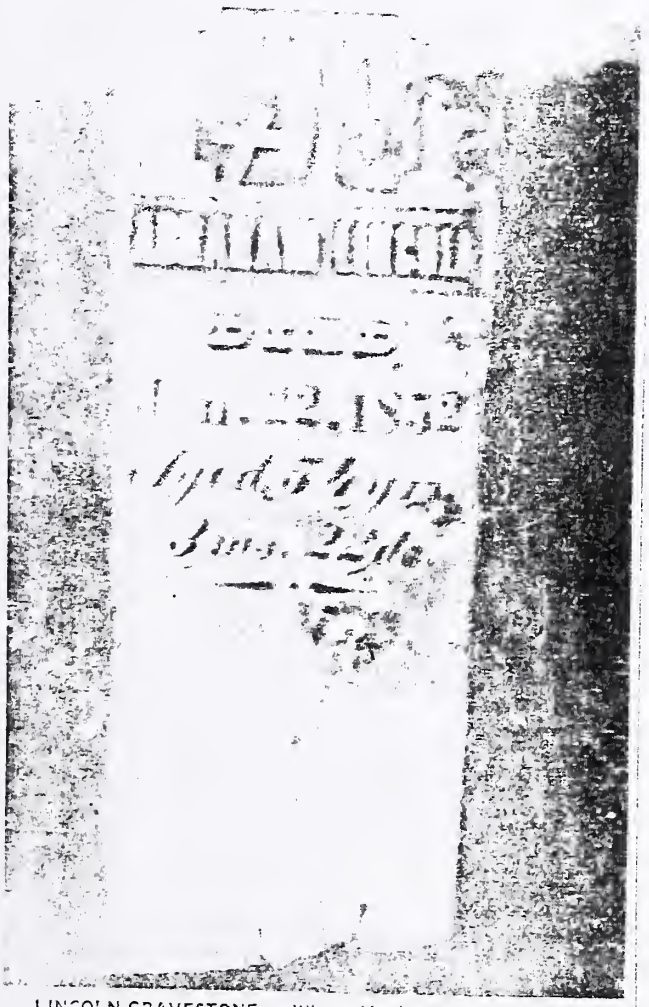
tionship. At any rate, Robert came home cured of holding public offices.

Two Democrats.

Even though the contacts of the cousins were limited to the above incidents, it is known that not all the Hancock County Lincoln boys were in sympathy with President Lincoln. One or two members of the family were Democrats. Mordecai and his nephew Thomas Jefferson were loyal Republicans voting for the President at each election. Mordecai showed more than ordinary interest; he went in to Fountain Green to listen to the election returns as they slowly filtered in.

No explanation has ever been given the apparent isolation of the two families from the time of the separation of the Thomas Lincolns and Mordecai Lincolns in 1816. While there are only the few recorded contacts between one or two members of the Hancock family and the Sangamon branch, there were bonds of environment, background, physical makeup, and mentality which must have formed an unbreakable tie.

In spite of the fact that these Lincolns who were among the founders of Hancock County played little part in the life of a great man, they were responsible for their share of the development of a small portion of the state. They did their work content to preserve a family tradition of uprightness, self-reliance and independence, preferring a quiet unostentatious life to the excitement of the public limelight. A few of their descendants remain, but the name of Lincoln is almost extinct in Hancock County. The Hancock Lincolns passed into oblivion granting the other Lincoln, who had the same frontier beginnings, the privilege of leaving with the world the significance of their name.



LINCOLN GRAVESTONE — Where Abraham Lincoln, a relative of the martyred President, was buried near Fountain Green.

BILLY S. THOMPSON
3129 KAYELAWN DRIVE
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40220
Telephone 502-491-0166

SIGNIFICANCE OF MORDECAI LINCOLN HOUSE:

The Mordecai Lincoln House is the one structure in Kentucky, of those formerly owned by members of the sixteenth President's Lincoln family, which still stands largely intact on its original site and in an unaltered condition. The cabin of the President's grandfather, Captain Abraham Lincoln who when he was killed in 1786 owned over 5000 acres in Kentucky Territory, is not extant. The dwellings established by the five children of this pioneer settler are either gone, are reconstructed as shrines on other sites, or, are replicas.

The earlier biographers of President Lincoln, (his friends and associates Noah Brooks, William Herndon, John Nicholay, Colonel John Hay and Henry Pirtle) when chronicling the massacre of the Revoluntionary War Captain Abraham Lincoln, related that the three sons--Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas--were with their father at the time. It was Mordecai Lincoln who shot the Indian that had killed his father and was about to kill the young Thomas Lincoln, the future President's father. "That shot might have changed the course of American history; had its aim been slightly less accurate, we might still be selling slaves on the markets of Charleston and New Orleans."

An impressive economic standing in the Kentucky Country would have been assured for this family had the President's grandfather lived to improve and develop the vast estate already in his possessionat the time of his death. As events evolved it was Mordecai Lincoln, eldest son and heir-at-law, who of the five children attained financial security and social status as is evident by the handsome house he owned and occupied when but 26 years old.

Mordecai Lincoln attained his majority in 1792 and in July of that year he succeeded in obtaining administration of his late father's estate which in 1788 had been granted to John Caldwell. Another important event occurred in the subject's life in 1792 when he married Mary Mudd daughter of Luke Mudd. While Mordecai Lincoln did not marry into a patrician Bluegrass family as did his nephew, the future President; he did by his marriage to Mary Mudd cement his ties with the first families of Nelson and Washington Counties, Kentucky. Mordecai Lincoln had no need to support the "humble, logcabin

BILLY S. THOMPSON
3129 KAYELAWN DRIVE
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40220
Telephone 502-491-0166

background" perpetrated by President Lincoln. From correspondence it is obvious that the latter was cognizant of the fact that a "charge of aristocracy" could be fatal to the political career of an aspiring frontier candidate in Illinois. Historians Linder and Barton maintain that President Lincoln had a high regard for his Uncle Mordecai and his wife and knew the names of their children. It is a strange and sad coincidence that Dr. Samuel A. Mudd of Maryland, who was tried as one of the conspirators in Lincoln's assassination, was a first cousin twice removed of Mary (Mudd) Lincoln.

Mordecai Lincoln took his place as one of the leading citizens in Washington County, Ky. In January 1797 he contracted to sell for 400 pounds the 400 acre tract in Jefferson County which his father had entered in 1780. Four months later, for 100 pounds, he bought of Terah Templin--the first Presbyterian minister ordained in Kentucky--300 acres of the latter's 600-acre survey entered in 1783. This is the land on which stands "The Mordecai Lincoln House". Mordecai and Mary (Mudd) Lincoln were the parents of three sons and three daughters, all born in Washington County, Ky. No strong evidence has appeared, other than the profit motive, to explain why within five years Mordecai Lincoln sold his impressive home and 200 acres of the tract and returned to the 130 acre homestead farm for which he never gained title from General Matthew Walton, founder of Springfield and Washington County, though he paid taxes on the tract for eighteen years.

In 1811 Mordecai Lincoln moved his family from Washington County to Grayson County, Kentucky. Here he lived until 1828 when he migrated to Illinois, settling in Hancock County where in December 1830 at Fountain Park, Illinois, he died. Consequently, neither he nor his wife, who died in 1850, lived to see their nephew, Abraham Lincoln, become sixteenth President of the United States.

Researched and compiled by Mrs. E. O. Kelly, Jr., in 1971.

22 Omaha World-Herald,
Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1969

Manuel . . . seeks restoration.

'Abe Lincoln' Grave Discovered

Fountain Green, Ill. (AP) — Abraham Lincoln, a namesake of the Civil War President, and dozens of other Lincoln kinfolk are buried in a forgotten little cemetery in this village just east of Keokuk, Ia.

The Abraham Lincoln whose broken tombstone lies in the middle of a cow pasture was a first cousin of the President.

The burying ground was rediscovered by a Lincoln buff, Howard Manuel, who is waging a battle, thus far unsuccessful, to restore the site as a historical landmark.

The father of the Abraham Lincoln buried here was Mordecai Lincoln, Sr., who froze to death in a blizzard during the winter of 1830-31. He is reportedly buried near by but Manuel has been unable to find his grave.

The President's cousin died January 22, 1852, at the age of 54, and never knew the fame achieved by his relative.

Cousin Abraham and his wife Elizabeth, also buried in the cemetery, had a son named Robert — the name also given to the President's son.

Robert, a captain in the Union Army, was buried in the Fountain Green Cemetery in 1868 at the age of 45.

Manuel, a jailer at Warren County, Illinois, said he has uncovered evidence that Lincoln visited these relatives while on a speaking tour in 1858.

"Maybe some group like the Highway Commission could undertake the job of restoring the cemetery," Manuel said. "It'll be a shame if we continue to let an historical site like this grow up in weeds."

Mordecai Lincoln House Declared Kentucky Landmark

It is incredible that a house of such significance, both historically and architecturally, has for so long escaped the attention of historians and conservationists and been permitted to fall into almost irreparable condition. At this date it is perhaps the most important building in Kentucky for it is the only edifice remaining, in an unaltered state and on its original site, known to have been owned by one of the famed LINCOLN family.

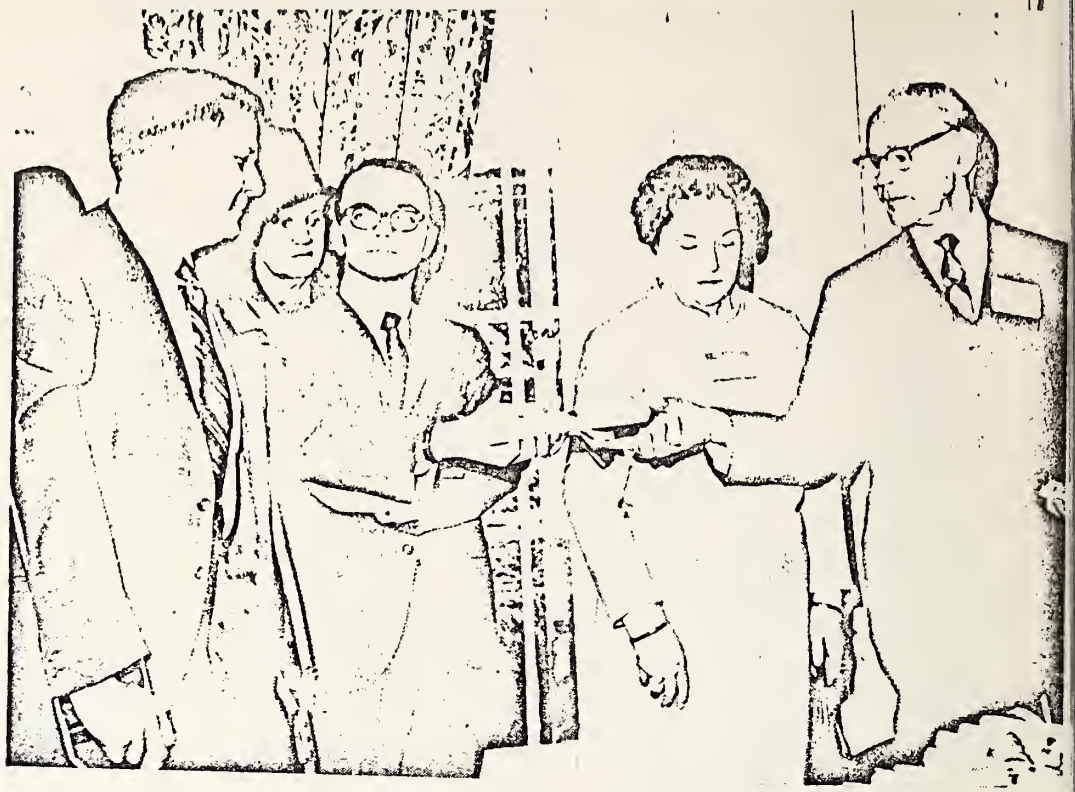
This once handsome old frame house stands on "a prominence above the river" on the 300 acre farm purchased by Mordecai Lincoln in April 1797 from Terah Tamplin, first Presbyterian minister ordained in Kentucky. This tract was the northern half of 600 acres entered by Tamplin in 1783—the southern half was sold in 1792 to John Caldwell, the slain Captain Abraham Lincoln's court-appointed administrator. Washington County lost one of its fine houses, a story-and-a-half brick on John Caldwell's tract, because the mortar lacked a prime requisite—"pike dust" mixed with the lime for a lasting bond—and the house crumbled and fell.

The house, pictured above, is no more neglected than Mordecai Lincoln himself. No more colorful, active, enterprising character than Mordecai "ever strode across" the early Washington County scene. He had been married to Mary Mudd, daughter of Luke Mudd, for over six years when he bought his farm for 100 pounds. An interesting fact came to light here; only four months earlier he had bound himself by General Warranty deed to convey to Benjamin Bridges, Sr., his late father's 400 acre tract on Floyds Creek and had received a down payment of 200 pounds; hence, Mordecai Lincoln had that rare commodity for Kentucky at the time, CASH. Recent research has indicated that there were "cabins which have been used for dwellings near the walled Spring" on Captain Abraham Lincoln's Homestead farm; therefore, there was a home for the married son, his wife and children as well as for Abraham's widow and his four children yet unmarried. Mordecai sold the part of his farm on which this house stands to Wilfred Hayden in 1802 and the balance to John Kelly in 1806. No plausible reason exists to explain why in 1810 he is again found on the Homestead farm, for which he has no title, other than for finanical gain. In selling his land, he made a profit of 220 pounds and gained fifty-three acres by encroaching on two surrounding surveys.

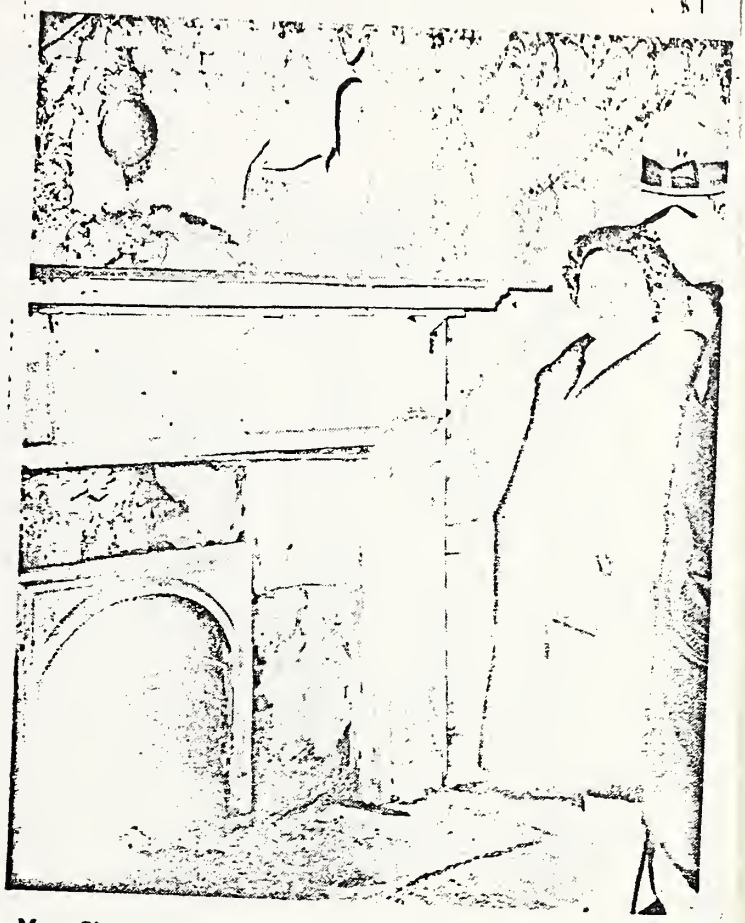
Research to date is not complete enough to know with what Mordecai furnished this house; however. when the home passed by legacy to Wilfred's son, Phillip Hayden, it contained furniture suited to the fine landmark house it is: "Jefferson tables, dining table, high bedsteads, desk, secretary" and a valuable library. The old place has been owned, down through the years to the present owner Pat Clements, by a number of the County's noted pioneer families; namely, the Parrotts, the Logsdons, the Leachmans and the Carricoes.

In August the Historical Society fulfilled one of its moral obligations to "know and preserve" our outstanding heritage by executing an option on the house and one acre of ground. Even with the support of every member of the community a project of this magnitude is overwhelming; however, we have the often-quoted axiom to sustain us: "Any people who are indifferent to the noble achievements of remote ancestors, are not likely to achieve anything worthy to be remembered by their descendants."

by Mrs. E. O. Kelly, Jr.



On December 12, Mrs. Simeon Willis, second from right, widow of the late Governor, assisted by Doctor Hamilton Tapp, far right, Versailles, and Mr. Charles Parrish, Louisville, of the Kentucky Heritage Commission, conferred Certificates of Authenticity to the owners of eight houses in Washington County which have been declared Kentucky landmarks and to the 1814-1816 Courthouse. Mr. A. H. Robertson received the award for the Historical Society which holds an option on the Mordecai Lincoln House. In the background is Mrs. Shelton Jeffries, a descendant of Clelland Cunningham, who for many years owned and lived in the Elias Davison House on Main Street.



Mrs. Simeon Willis, Executive Director of the Kentucky Heritage Commission, Frankfort, and County Judge Leo Anderson, Springfield, pictured in the parlor of the Mordecai Lincoln House near Lincoln Park, where they discussed the restoration of the famed Kentucky landmark.

History changes with re-writing

By J. S. Moran

It is amazing how time and the recording of history change facts into mere tradition, literally without foundation in fact.

For instance, in my early childhood, more than 80 years ago, an aged grandfather, Thomas Haydon, whose family was among the near neighbors of the Lincolns, in the River Bend section of the original Lincoln Territory in Washington County, told of the marriage of Tom Lincoln and Nancy Hanks in the Berry home. He also said that they immediately set up housekeeping in a log cabin west of the Berry residence; that a daughter was born and died there and was buried on the hillside north of the cabin. He further stated that Abe Lincoln was born in that cabin in February and that his parents moved that summer or early fall to Larue County. He stated Lincoln left a huge rendering kettle and a hand-carved rolling pin with the Haydon family. The kettle was scheduled for exhibition at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904.

The rolling pin is now in my possession, having been handed down through several generations.

The cabin in which Tom Lincoln and Nancy Hanks began housekeeping was occupied for many years by Meshack Polin, member of a slave family. The logs were moved from the original site to Harrodsburg and enshrined as the marriage temple.

Of much importance is the fact President Lincoln never found records of the marriage of his parents and the records were not found among historic records in the Washington County Clerk's Office until thirteen years after his assassination, too late for the great emancipator to eliminate doubt concerning his own legitimate birth. A double tragedy in his history.

The original Berry residence, donated to the Lincoln Homestead Park by Joseph and John A. Polin, was moved to and re-erected within confines of the park, and the Mordecai residence, in a state of bad repair, still stands in the Original Lincoln Territory, adjacent to the park. It is now owned by the State, an appropriation having been made for its restoration. This property was once owned by a member of the Haydon family, Wilfred Haydon.

Latest published stories concerning Lincoln, his birth, life and assassination, have no resemblance of early stories told by neighbors and close relatives. Facts have become tradition in the minds of modern writers but the Original Lincoln Territory is an integral part of Washington County. The Berry and Mordecai Lincoln houses are among the county's richest assets.

THE RICHMOND REGISTER
Saturday - 3-13-76

Lincoln Home Due Restoration

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Parks Commissioner Bruce Montgomery has announced that the Department of Parks has entered into a contract with the Washington County Historical Society to restore the home of Mordicai Lincoln, located in the Lincoln Homestead State Park in Washington County.

The contract calls for the restoration of the home under the supervision of the Washington County Historical Society. Funds for the project total $59,000. A total of $30,000 has been made available for the project from the state contingency fund, while the additional $29,000 was provided by the U.S. Department of the Interior, through the Kentucky Heritage Commission.

According to William J. Hearn of the Kentucky Heritage Commission, Moridcai, an uncle of Abraham Lincoln, built the log cabin which forms the core of the building in 1797. In 1815, while the Wilford Hayden family was living in the building, weatherboarding was added to put the home in its current configuration.

Hearn said the building consists of a central hall and two large rooms downstairs, a stariway and railing leading to an upstairs landing and three upstairs rooms.

Mordicai Lincoln built the original cabin, but like most of the log cabin builders of the period, moved after a few years, according to Hearn. Lincoln died in 1832 and was buried near Hanover, Illinois.

According to Hearn, plans for the renovation are still in the organizational stage, but work should begin sometime this summer.

The Parks Department acquired the building and the one-acre parcel of land on which it sits in 1971. Plans call for the Parks Department to manage and maintain the home as an exhibit for the Lincoln Homestead State Park.

DR. RICHARD D. MUDD
1001 HOYT AVENUE
SAGINAW, MICH. 48607

October 7, 1977

Drawer 1
Mordecai
Lincoln + Mary Mud
Lin. Kinsman
No. 38 folder

Mr. Mark E. Neely, Jr.
Lincoln National Life Foundation
1300 So. Clinton Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801

Dear Mr. Neely:

From time to time persons write me about the family of Mordecai Lincoln and Mary Mudd.

Recently one of my correspondents accidently found the marriage bond (Nelson County, Kentucky 8-5-1791) for Mordecai Lincoln and Mary Mudd. Mary is referred to as daughter of Luke Mudd. There has been a faint question concerning her parentage. We were never able to determine the wife of Luke Mudd. Mordecai (listed as Mordica) Lincoln and Francis Mudd (obviously son of Luke Mudd) signed the bond with their marks, bringing up the question as to whether or not they could write. Luke Mudd in a very poor hand writing states: "I empower you to grant lisons (Sic) to Mordeca. Lincoln and Mary Mudd.

On page 7 of the Lincoln Kinsman (No.38) August 1941, it is stated that Martha Lincoln, daughter of Mordecai and Mary Mudd Lincoln married Washington Neighbors and no children were born to this union. Well, here are the facts:

Martha Lincoln (b. 1806, d. 3-11-1861) and George Washington Neighbors (1806-1835) had a daughter Ellen C. Neighbors (b. @ 1825, d. 12-7-1861) who married George Y. Tabb (d. 3-26-1862, age 27 years, 10 months, 15 days). They had 2 children Mary Martha Tabb and Alice Virginia Tabb. These children have many descendents most of which can be located in my files, some of them are unhappy about the statement in Lincoln Kinsman.

I received an inquiry concerning this again this week, and it would be quite helpful if "Lincoln Lore" could correct this mistake.

Kindest regards,

Richard D. Mudd M.D.

Richard D. Mudd, M.D.

RDM:mb

Rural graveyard houses Lincoln kin

LA HARPE, Ill., Feb. 13 (UPI) -- A group of President Abraham Lincoln's cousins are buried in an obscure cemetery in rural Illinois.

The St. Simon the Apostle Cemetery in La Harpe was forgotten after the Catholic church next to it moved away, the Chicago Tribune reported. Ten years ago, Jeff Thompson, a local man who had some time on his hands while out of work, spent a few months cutting back brush and cleaning headstones.

About 50 people are buried at the cemetery, as many as 12 of them Lincolns, descendants of the president's uncle, Mordecai Lincoln. Lincoln family letters credit Mordecai with saving the life of his brother, Thomas, when he was captured by Indians, allowing him to marry Nancy Hanks and father the future president.

The church only realized that it still owned the cemetery when someone found old records of burials there.

At the moment, the cemetery is cut off from the world, entirely surrounded by fields with no access road. Thompson has added a hand-made sign.

"I wouldn't mind being buried back here," Thompson said. "It's nice. You wouldn't be bothered at all."

© Copyright 2006 United Press International, Inc. All Rights Reserved
Want to email or reprint this story? Click here for options.

<<Back

WQAD.com LIVE, LOCAL, LATEBREAKING • MOLINE, IL

Volunteer caretaker finds Lincoln family graves in La Harpe

LA HARPE, Ill. As many as 12 members of President Abraham Lincoln's extended family are buried in a small graveyard in western Illinois.

A few people around La Harpe knew that several of Lincoln's first cousins are buried at the site. But it took a local resident with some spare time to uncover the actual evidence.

Voluntary caretaker Jeff Thompson uncovered the headstones ten years ago in the St. Simon the Apostle Cemetery, which is marked only by a handmade sign and doesn't have an access road.

The cemetery had been forgotten by its owners until two-and-a-half years ago, when Catholic Church officials found burial records in some old files.

About 50 people are buried alongside members of the Mordecai Lincoln family.

Local historians have talked about ways to preserve the historic graveyard and make it accessible to visitors, perhaps by carving a dirt road into the fields.

Copyright 2006 Associated Press. All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed.

MIX EMPOWER CONNECT

Quad City Chamber

WorldNow

All content © Copyright 2001 - 2006 WorldNow and WQAD. All Rights Reserved.
For more information on this site, please read our Privacy Policy and Terms of Service.

* * *

INTERESTING OLD-TIME LEDGER.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Louis Upfold we were permitted today to examine possibly one of the oldest and best preserved ledgers in the State. The ledger is owned by Mr. Aubrey Moorman, Leitchfield, traveling auditor for the Kentucky Public Service Co., and was a record of his great-grandfather, James Wortham, for many years a merchant at Leitchfield, having taken up his residence there two years after that county was created.

The first charge made in the book was in April, 1816, and followed through several years. The penmanship of the accounts was perfectly and legibly written and so far as we looked not a single erasure or mark-out was to be found.

Interesting, too, were the names that appeared in the book. Abraham Lincoln's name and his account running several months showed he owed the merchant around $8, but it had been paid. Mordecai Lincoln was another name that attracted us and when paid amounted to more than $50. This Abraham Lincoln was a nephew of President Lincoln and Mordecai Lincoln was an uncle of President Lincoln. The name of Hanks appeared on the ledger in several places which Mr. Moorman believes was the family of the noted Nancy Hanks.

An interesting feature of the ledger was the charges paid for different articles and what they sold for. From one patron he credited his account $4.25 for whisky, which represented four and a half gallons of whisky, the ruling price being a dollar a gallon. Many of the accounts were credited with various sums for linen, homemade products. He handled a number of hats and the prices ranged from $1.50 to $7 on the charge accounts.

Hundreds of articles listed in the ledger are interesting and considering the time it was made it is almost unbelievable and shows that penmanship and neatness stood for more then than they do now. For accuracy and neatness his book would compare favorably with our present-day expert bookkeepers, in fact, we doubt if his penmanship could be excelled.

The book is highly prized by Mr. Moorman as a heirloom and considering the family connection it is almost priceless to him. —(Glasgow Republican.

IN FULL DRESS SUIT.

Curious Painting of Lincoln in a "Swallowtail."

OWNED BY HIS RELATIVE.

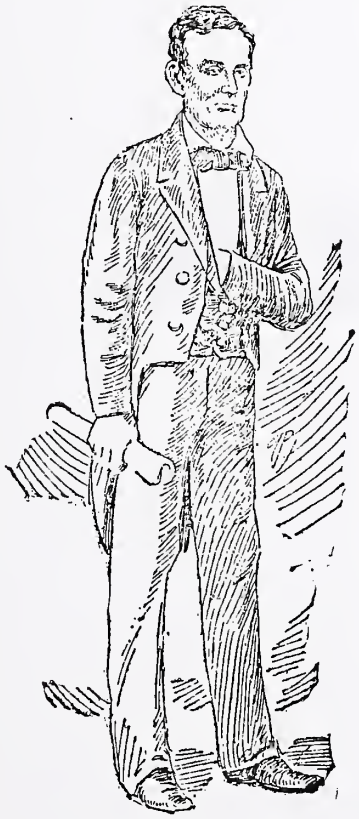
Picture Given as a Prize to a Club of "Wide-Awakes."

MURDER CASE LOST BY "ABE."

Interesting Relics of the Liberator at Fountain Grove.

LOSS OF AN HISTORIC CARRIAGE.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—It has been said of many Americans who have spent years and almost fortunes in exploring the beauties and historical points of the Old World that they have found as great pleasure and unthought-of beauties in making themselves acquainted with their own country. And so it is that more of the American people are looking to the natural grandeur of American scenery, are seeking new resorts of pleasure nearer home each season. And while the mountains of the West in summer and everglades of the South in winter are attracting thousands, yet within almost the suburban limits of the great World's Fair City may be found lovely nooks that afford sweet relief in the heated summer months, and natural scenery that is both inspiring to the eye and restful to the senses, while the historical network that surrounds these localities gives to them an added charm.



THE LINCOLN PORTRAIT.

Hancock is certainly one of the most historic counties in the State, if not in all this Western country. Located on the extreme western border of the State it is bounded its entire length on the west by the majestic Mississippi, whose shores are towering bluffs that in summer are a mass of vernal beauty. Sweeping back from the bluffs are the miles of fertile farms, noted for their almost unfailing crops, and dotted with modern farm homes. To the northwest, bathing its feet in the swirling rapids, is historic Nauvoo, once the pride of Joseph Smith and 15,000 of his followers, now a shadow of that former greatness, the home of the vintner among his vine-clad hills.

A new race has sprung up here—a modern people. They care not to live upon the memories of yesterday, yet when you speak of Nauvoo to a stranger the reply is prompt: "O, yes, the old Mormon town where Jo Smith lived. And is the temple there now?" Ah, the temple! That great pile so lately dedicated at Salt Lake is the consummation of a vow made nearly half a century ago as the Mormon refugees, from their freezing huts on the Iowa shore, beheld the red flames lick up their temple that had cost them $1,000,000 in toil and tithes.

Then one goes down the river past the little Town of Hamilton, that sits opposite old Keokuk, and the pioneer City of Warsaw is reached. It was known as Fort Edwards when in the '20s old Chief Keokuk and his tribes begged and bartered for "fire-water" from the thrifty Dutchman who was almost the sole occupant of the locality. Then in later years came the troops of the Black Hawk War and other military organizations participating in early troubles. Jefferson Davis was in brief command of forces here relative to military maneuvers in those early times, and Abraham Lincoln, of whom this article is principally to deal, passed this way en route to the scene of the Black Hawk War in 1832.

COPY OF PHOTOGRAPH OWNED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON LINCOLN, HISTORY UNKNOWN.

This point, looking from the high bluffs over into the low lands of Missouri, and then a little further northwest into the State of Iowa, was the principal gateway in 1838-'39 for the persecuted and scourged Mormons, who had been driven out of Missouri and Ohio. The few pioneers then dotting the western borders of Hancock County gave these refugees a hearty welcome, and it was little wonder that Joseph Smith, in gazing upon the vine-clad hills and verdure carpeted fields that surrounded the locality where now stands Nauvoo, did not hesitate to select the site for the New Zion, and Nauvoo, —"pleasant land"—was named and occupied. But hundreds of Mormon followers did not locate in Nauvoo. They found other pleasant places in various parts of Hancock County. Many remained in the vicinity of Warsaw, while many others went on further to the eastern edge of the county attracted by the beautiful prairie land and the prospects of abundant harvests. But they were not the first to penetrate into the vernal solitudes of these Illinois prairies. And the coming of the pioneer Jabez Beebe to Hancock County furnishes the first link in the chain of an interesting story, in which Abraham Lincoln figures.

The rapid settlement of Hancock County with the advent of the Mormons brought to Carthage, the modest county seat, with its ancient court house still standing, men who subsequently became famous in State and national affairs. Among these were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. But Lincoln came as a struggling lawyer long before some of the others, and prior to his visits with his friend Sympson or upon the occasion of his speeches in the memorable political tournament for the United States Senate in 1858.

But to return to primeval Hancock County, with all its grandeur of primitive glory in billowy fields and voiceless forests. Jabez Beebe was not the first pioneer, albeit he was the one as stated from whose history begins the chain of this story. There came to the prairies of eastern Hancock County in 1828 Ute Perkins and his young wife. Here they reared a family in the log hut hard by the primeval forest on one side and the boundless prairies on the other. Strange visitors came often to their cabin door. Not alone the gaunt wolf sneaked by in the glare of noonday sun,

THOMAS JEFFERSON

or the fretting panther that wailed the night through down by the creek's edge. These were the earlier companions of the pioneer. But dark-bronzed faces peered into the cabin window and at the door, grunting for food or "fire-water." They were the warriors of Keokuk and Black Hawk. It is of history that on a certain memorable Fourth of July two bands of Sacs and Foxes, representing the tribes of both Keokuk and Black Hawk, accompanied by members of other tribes, held a grand rendezvous near Ute Perkins' cabin. They had joined in a mighty chase, and on that day, not from any knowledge of the significance of the anniversary, but from chance, held a grand feast in which deer meat, wolf meat, and dog meat, together with a fat beef donated by the pioneer Perkins, constituted the menu. It was a wild scene as remembered by one of the pioneer's children, Mrs. Sarah Dorothy, who recently died.

Then, in quick succession, came John Brewer, Abram, James, and Mordecai Lincoln, Benjamin Mudd, John Day, Andrew and Pittillo Perkins, William Saylors, William Duff, Jabez H. Beebe, Jonathan Pryor Stephen G. Forris, Amos Hobart, William Ailton, Jary White, Martin Hopkins, Col. Thomas Geddes, David Ailton, and later Kinzie Leach, still living, and who has served continuously as Justice of the Peace of Fountain Green for more than forty years. Jabez Beebe came from New York State and found the lovely spot now known as Fountain Green. It was, as now, a garden spot of vernal loveliness in summer. Eleven springs of limpid water poured their tribute upon the greensward, and the pioneer at once gave this locality the name of Fountain Green. True it is that less romantically disposed people attempted to fasten the name "Horse Lick Springs" upon the spot, but the name soon died out. The Lincolns came about this time from Old Kentucky. There were as stated Abram, James, and Mordecai Lincoln, own cousins to Abraham Lincoln. Settling here with their families they became identified with the early growth of the county. They multiplied, and the family branch spread out over the surrounding country side until today the burying grounds in several neighborhoods contain the headboards where the older ones lie buried, and some of the children yet live to tell what they can remember of the earlier days, and of one, at least, brief visit of the immortal Abraham to the quiet place, when he was en route from Springfield to Carthage on an important mission. James Lincoln was the first Justice of the Peace of Fountain Green. His ancient docket, yet preserved, is a curiosity. He was an own and favorite cousin of Abraham. And it is said of his brother Mordecai, who lies buried not far from "The Green," with the others, that he was a man of unusual mental attainments, and that, had he lived and been thrown into similar political paths as was Abraham "this Mordecai" might have risen to the emergencies that Abraham did when they were brought before him. This, however, is hardly probable, if one holds his faith in the belief that Abraham Lincoln was God's appointed instrument in blotting out the crime of slavery and saving the Union from disruption.

Living humbly and quietly in this historic Fountain Green are Thomas Jefferson Lincoln and his maiden sister, Emily S. They are the children of James B. Lincoln, the pioneer Justice of the Peace. Roena Lincoln, residing at Tennessee, McDonough County, and James, living near Carthage, are two other surviving children. All are past middle age. Parmelia Lincoln, residing at or near La Harpe, is the sole survivor of another branch of the family—cousins.

It was one of the pleasant days of the present spring that a reporter and an artist for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE drove through the twelve miles of rich farming country intervening between Carthage and Fountain Green in order to gain some of the early history of the place and a sketch of a famous painting of the martyred President, now the property of this brother and sister, and with which they refuse to part for $1,000. One who will take this drive in the spring or summer cannot help being impressed with the beauty of the landscape and rural scenery generally that is characteristic of this part of Illinois. Possibly there are few more romantic spots anywhere in the State than along this route. Eight miles from the City of Carthage you cross the old iron bridge that spans Crooked Creek, that historic stream whose chief characteristics are its sugar camps, wonderful crookedness, and the beautiful forests that line its shores. Within almost hailing distance you pass a lonely fisherman, none other than Uncle Andy Dale, who has fished the waters of this historic stream every season for more than sixty years. Then you pass the quaint houses, some of logs, relics of the long ago, others more modern. A buxom maiden dashes by on horseback, and she handles the high-bred farm horse with grace and ease. Over in a well-kept lawn another country lass glances coyly at the strangers. She is "the wild flower."

There are other scenes and views of interest until after winding up classic hills, passing through gems of miniature valleys, the ancient town of Webster is reached. This handful of houses was built by the Mormons in the 40's. They called the place Ramus, or Macedonia. It subsequently received the name of Webster. No Mormons reside here, they having left for Nauvoo in a body when Smith issued his great ukase that all other "stakes" be abandoned, and that all the faithful gather into Nauvoo, the new Zion, where the temple was to be erected and the work of the last days begun. About two miles distant, eastward, is the village of Fountain Green with its few business and dwelling houses.

The shriek of no locomotive whistle has ever disturbed the solitude of this community. A primitive hack carries the mail and an occasional passenger to Carthage, making the round trip six days in the week. Here is the home of the present pioneers, and here you may find the memories of other days ripe for the telling. Here was raised in good old orthodox Presbyterian fashion Maj. McClaughry, Chicago's Chief of Police, and his aged mother still resides here. Matthew McClaughry, the pioneer, associated with Stephen Hopkins, yet living, were among the first merchants of the place. On a page in an old account book, to be seen for the asking, is this memorandum made in Matthew McClaughry's handwriting:

On this day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, June 27, 1844, Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed by a mob at Carthage jail.

In the rear room of the chief store building in the place is a tell-tale mark, well worn into a pine stanchion, where some early settler hanged himself with a rope. It was one of the first tragedies enacted in the county, and grows even more grewsome in these later years with the telling oft by those who themselves have simply heard the story from others.

The life of Thomas Jefferson Lincoln and his sister Emily is as quiet and prosaic as could well be imagined. They came with their parents, James and Francis Lincoln, to Fountain Green from Sangamon County in the spring of 1830. They left old Kentucky for Sangamon County in October, 1828. The pioneer Lincoln died in 1837. His venerable wife, having reached an advanced age, died at Fountain Green about eight years ago. So the bachelor brother and the maiden sister now live alone in the quaint old home in Fountain Green, and the brother works quietly at his carpenter's bench, while the sister keeps busy with the household duties, and their narrow circle of existence spins out through the years.

When you enter this modest home the first object that greets your eye is a full-length oil painting of Abraham Lincoln. It is upon canvas, six feet two inches in length and about three feet wide. The portrait is the only one extant representing the martyred President dressed in an evening suit and holding in his hand a manuscript. The idea conveyed is that the painter intended to represent Mr. Lincoln delivering his inaugural address. But there is nothing about the painting to indicate who the painter was or what particular act in public life he intended to have the subject represent. The painting, while showing evidences of being the work of an ordinary artist and entitled to some merit, cannot be said to be a rare work of art per se. As a historical relic it is highly valued by many who have viewed it, and these simple-minded and honest people steadily refuse to entertain all propositions looking to its purchase.

AND EMILY S. LINCOLN.

The history of this painting, or as much of it as could be gleaned from these and other pioneers, for there is no other record, is of interest. A painter of some local note at Springfield painted two full length portraits of Mr. Lincoln. It is not known who he was, nor is it known whether he painted the portraits expressly for the purpose to which they were subsequently put. But during the Presidential campaign of 1860 (the portraits having been painted early in that year) it was announced that there was to be a great Republican rally at Keokuk, Ia. As an inducement for the formation of marching clubs these paintings were offered as prizes, one to the largest club of "Wide Awakes," the other to the best drilled club of "Wide Awakes." The pictures were to be awarded at this rally at Keokuk, and it was at the close of the campaign. Fountain Green sent a company of 100 members, by far the largest company present that day at Keokuk. Thomas Campbell of Fountain Green was Captain and the aged Sam Duffy, now living near "The Green," was bannermaster. An Iowa company, said to hail from the vicinity of Fort Madison, was awarded the second painting for superiority in drill. As remembered there were many competing companies. This is the story as coming from Thomas Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln says he has heard that the second picture was destroyed by fire, but says he believes this is not so, that it is intact and owned by some one in Fort Madison, Ia.

The painting now owned by Lincoln was brought home to Fountain Green by the victorious "Wide Awakes" and tenderly cherished by them for many years. Finally the club disbanded and the portrait was formally presented to Mrs. Francis Lincoln, relict of James Lincoln. When the aged mother died the portrait passed into the hands of her two children. Some years ago the lower portion was torn at a political rally where the portrait was used to decorate a hall, and since then its owners have refused to loan it for such or any other purposes. A young lady artist from Fort Madison, Ia., has been painting what she hopes to be a fac-simile copy in size and likeness of this historic picture to be exhibited at the World's Fair, as stated, but up to within a short time ago the copy had not been finished and the young lady was not then at work on her task.

Mr. and Miss Lincoln have most pleasant remembrances of their second cousin, but do not seem to remember anything characteristic that he may have said or done. They said he was a most kindly, considerate relative, fond of pure humor, deeply sympathetic, firm in his convictions of right, and above all loyal to his own flesh and blood through prosperity or adversity. One incident in his life, an incident of his early career as an attorney, is related by Miss Emily Lincoln. It was in connection with his defense of a young man named Fielding Fraine, tried for murder at Carthage in 1830. In brief, Fraine in 1838 had, as alleged, murdered a fellow-deck-hand on the little steamer Nero, plying on the Illinois River in Schuyler County. A change of venue was taken to Hancock County before Judge Ralston. The Schuyler County grand jury had brought in a true bill. Abraham Lincoln, then in partnership with G. D. Baker in Springfield, was employed to defend Fraine. He came to Carthage via "Fountain Green on horseback,

J. H. CATLIN OF AUGUSTA, ILL.

at "The Green," on the way to the trial. Mr. Lincoln prepared a bill of exceptions to the findings of the grand jury, and the original document, in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting, is now of record in the Circuit Court in Carthage. The jury, however, found Fraine to be guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged, Judge Ralston pronouncing the sentence. A new trial was denied, and Mr. Lincoln mounted his horse and set off for Springfield at breakneck speed to gain a stay of execution from Gov. Carlin, but this mission also was fruitless, and Fraine was hanged at Carthage a few weeks later. Mr. Lincoln's long and desperate ride of over 100 miles, in which he gave neither himself nor his horse much rest, is vividly described by his pioneer relatives. After his fruitless trip [illegible] subsequent visit to the Lincolns at Fountain Green, and referring to young Fraine's [illegible] timely and remarked sadly that it was an [illegible] ample of what liquor would do. [illegible] intoxicated, as stated, when he committed the crime.

In this connection something in regard to the old carriage at Augusta in which Mr. Lincoln rode on the occasion of his addressing an audience at Catlin's Grove, in 1858, with [illegible] of interest. Mr. Catlin was [illegible] Mr. Lincoln. As he stated in a note to [illegible] Tarrows recently his grove has been [illegible] for political meetings addressed by Lincoln, Douglas, and other notables. The carriage is referred to as a most [illegible] and [illegible] this only a few weeks ago. A [illegible] hand in Mr. Catlin's employ, [illegible] old wreck in the barn [illegible] as fuel, demolished the [illegible] leather wood. There [illegible] here in which Mr. [illegible] said to [illegible] riding under the [illegible] life.

DEED OF UNCLE OF LINCOLN.

THERE is an old deed on file in the office of County Clerk V. C. Gilliland which would be of much interest to antiquarians. It is dated December 24, 1803, and was made by "Mordecai Lincoln, heir at law of Abraham Lincoln, deceased, of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and County of Washington" to Christopher Rifle, conveying about 800 acres of land six miles below Green River Rick in Lincoln County. The consideration was "400 pounds of lawful money of the State" and the document was witnessed by John L. Bridges, Joseph Welch and William Logan. Mordecai Lincoln, the maker of the deed, was an uncle of the martyred President. The signature is well written and indicates that the maker was an expert penman.—(Stanford Interior Journal.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

Thomas Lincoln, aged 83, of Fountain Green, in Hancock county, was a visitor to the state fair. Mr. Lincoln, an own cousin of Abraham Lincoln, an own stay here visited the tomb of his illustrious kinsman and turned over to the memorial room a valuable picture of Abraham Lincoln for which he had been offered $500.

Lincoln Tomb Notes

By H. W. Fay, Custodian

There were about twenty-seven hundred callers registered yesterday at Lincoln's tomb.

Oscar Lane and family of Shabbona, DeKalb county, were 6 a. m. callers and the first to leave their names.

T. H. Castle and family of Abingdon were morning callers. He is a neighbor of Rev. David Nelson, M. E. pastor and Lincoln collector.

Charles Spangler of Fountain Green, near Carthage, visited the tomb. Six generations of his family have lived in Hancock county. In a cemetery a mile east of the village six or eight decendents of Mordecai Lincoln are buried, cousins and second cousins of President Lincoln. The cemetery is in a pasture and the tombstones unfortunately are all down complicating matters. The state should in time take over this property and inaugurate a campaign of identification.

7

incomplete

mus, or Macedonia, as it was called in the days of the Mormons, but now known to rural free delivery as Webster, lives Thos. Lincoln, just past 86. "Uncle Tommy" he is to the whole countryside.

"Maybe he'll talk to you; and then maybe he won't," said one of the Lincoln cousins in Fountain Green. "It all depends on how you find him. Sometimes he's just as sociable as can be. And then again, he walks about in the woods and you can't hardly get him to talk at all."

Like the President.

That sounded like the descriptions of Lincoln, the immortal, as he was in the days before the responsibility for the nation's life rested on his shoulders and monopolized his mental faculty. Sure enough, the Lincolns of Hancock County are known to their neighbors as men who at times communed with themselves, absorbed in their own thoughts.

With gentle dignity, wearing his four score and six years easily, Thomas Lincoln arose to shake hands with his visitor and then, without the slightest hesitation, entered upon a long and free conversation about the Lincolns.

"My father, James B. Lincoln, was the first of the family to come here," said Uncle Tommy. "That was before Fountain Green was named. I was very small. I should say it was just before 1830. Next came my grandfather, who was Mordecai Lincoln. He rode horseback all of the way from Kentucky, leaving my grandmother there to come out later with my uncle. I have heard grandfather tell many times the story of my great-grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, being shot by the Indians when they were out in the field, my grandfather and his brother Thomas up in the tree to give warning if they saw the Indians. Some time after grandfather came from Kentucky Uncle Abraham brought grandmother to Hancock County. Grandfafather did not live many years after coming to Illinois. When he died there was no way to get a coffin. The neighbors cut down a linn tree, hewed out puncheons and made a coffin of them. Grandfather is buried just a little ways over yonder," and Uncle Tommy inclined his head toward the southeast.

"You knew Abraham Linclon, who became the president?"

"Yes," replied the old man, in the same simple, unemotional manner that he had told of the burial arrangements of the grandfather. "I saw Abe several times. Once I went to Springfield and visited him. I was there a week."

"Was that the first time you had met him?"

"No; I was only a boy the first time, but I remember it very well. A man named Frame was on trial for murder. Abe Lincoln was defending him. The trial had been moved from place to place, and finally it came off at Carthage, in our county. I was about 13 years old. One of the Fountain Green men, Mr. Renshaw, took me down to Carthage and introduced me to Abe. That must have been in 1836 or 1838. Abe was very pleasant with me, and asked about the family. I didn't have much talk with him."

"You spoke of making a visit to Mr. Lincoln at Springfield?"

"Yes. That was in 1846. I stayed about a week. Abe beat any man for reading at that time I ever saw. If he wasn't talking he would have something in his hand, a book or a paper or an almanac. He was reading all of the time that he wasn't saying something. I went about with him. Whenever Abe had anything to say everybody else kept still."

"There seems to be quite a strong family resemblance in the Lincolns. Of all of the relatives, who looked most like the president, Mr. Lincoln?"

"I think Robert, my cousin, looked most like President Lincoln. There was a very strong likeness about the forehead, the nose and the figure generally."

"Robert Lincoln was the son of your father's brother, Abraham?"

"Yes. That is it. My father had two brothers, Abraham and Mordecai, the last named after my grandfather. Uncle Abe named a son Robert just as Cousin Abe named his son Robert. President Lincoln had a son, Thomas, you remember, who died, named after his father, Thomas Lincoln. In my family we have a Thomas Lincoln, named after President Lincoln's father. He has always gone by the name of "Tad" Lincoln. You remember that President Lincoln called his son "Tad." Our Thomas Lincoln lives in Clinton, Mo."

For "Cousin Abe."

The Hancock County cousins of Abraham Lincoln were not unanimous in the campaign of 1860. Two or three of them were Democrats. But Fountain Green was enthusiastic for "Cousin Abe." At Keokuk was held one of the greatest rallies of the Northwest. Wideawakes marched in from many miles around. A portrait in oil of Abraham Lincoln, life size, was offered for the largest delegation of Wideawakes attending the rally. Fountain Green, although off the railroad, sent overland the delegation of Wideawakes which captured the prize. Conspicuous in the company was Thomas Lincoln, "Uncle Tommy," the namesake of Abraham Lincoln's father, to-day the patriarch of the Hancock County Lincolns. The portrait was carried back to Fountain Green and placed in the care of the widow of James B. Lincoln, the first Lincoln of the neighborhood. It was held a treasured relic of Fountain Green until a few years ago. One day the portrait was taken out and, with Thomas Lincoln and his maiden sister, Emily Lincoln, standing beside it, was photographed. A few years ago Thomas Lincoln took the interesting relic to Springfield and placed it in the Lincoln memorial collection.

To the inquiry if the portrait was a good one, as he remembered his cousin, Uncle Tommy replied: "It was as natural a picture as you ever saw."

Last Sight of Cousin.

The last time Thomas Lincoln saw his cousin was at the Lincoln-Douglas joint debate in Quincy.

"That was in 1858," Uncle Tommy said. "I went to Quincy early in the morning of the day of the speaking. As soon as I got in I began to look for Abe. I went to all of the taverns and public places, one after another, but couldn't find him. Nobody could tell me where he was. Along about noon I came across Douglas at the Quincy House. I was acquainted with him. As soon as I spoke to him he said, 'Abe is at Browning's.' It was too late then to go up to Browning's house. I went to the speaking without having a chance to talk with Abe. As soon as the speaking was over I hurried down to the station to get the train home."

Abraham Lincoln reminded him, Uncle Tommy Lincoln said, of his father and uncles very much except in one respect.

"My father and my uncles, Mordecai and Abraham, were not talkers like Abe," he explained.

These Lincolns of Hancock County had the straightforward, sincere manner of President Lincoln. They were honest men in their dealings. They were independent. Thomas Lincoln says that not one of the cousins, so far as he can recollect, held an office by appointment of President Lincoln.

Family Correspondence of the Lincolns.

The cousins of Abraham Lincoln moved, a family at a time, from Grayson County, Ky., to Hancock County, Ill. While the migration was going on letters passed between the relatives in the two states. They were written plainly, with here and there a lapse into phonetic spelling. A collection of these letters is in the possession of Mr. Charles Church Tyler of Fountain Green. Mr. Tyler is past 70, a splendid specimen of the Illinois pioneer. He was for his business lifetime the leading merchant of Fountain Green, a partner of the father of Robert W. McClaughrey, warden of the United States Penitentiary of Leavenworth, and penologist of international fame. Mr. Tyler retired from business some years ago, built "The Crow's Nest," a mansion of twenty rooms, in Fountain Green, and lives there, the confidant and the adviser of the whole community. These letters and papers of the Lincolns were placed with him for safe-keeping. They are treasured with a roomful of other historical relics and reminders of early Illinois.

The first of the letters between the Lincolns, cousins of Abraham Lincoln, is dated "Leitchfield, Kentucky, January the 19th, 1831." That was about the time Abraham Lincoln was completing his rail-splitting job on the Hanks farm west of Decatur. This letter was from Mordecai Lincoln, who was still living in Kentucky, addressed to his brother, James B. Lincoln, who had settled in the community which was to become Fountain Green. The reference in the letter to Abraham Lincoln is to the brother, not the cousin, of James and Mordecai. The letter was not inclosed in an envelope, but on the back of the folded sheet Mordecai Lincoln wrote plainly, "Mr. J. B. Lincoln, State of Illinois hancock county the head of the rapids." In the upper left-hand corner is written, "Litchfield, Ky. Jan'ry 28." In the upper right-hand corner is marked in ink the amount of postage paid, "25" cents. The remembrance of that postage was evidently in Mordecai's mind when he told the Illinois Lincolns, "you can all wright one letter."

The letter reads, without correction of the spelling:

"Dear brother; I received your letter This evening baring date the 4th of Nov'm last which has been nearly three months on the road. I want you to wright to me again in the Spring as it is likely that the change in the ceason may make a change with father's complaint. I will want to hear from him about that time. We are all well and has been generally well since Abm left hear.

"You mentioned something in your letter about Montgomery. I have never saw Montgomery since Abraham left Grayson, nor I don't expect to see him shortly. So you had better secure your debt in the hands of Abraham in the way you mentioned in your letter to me. I mean out of the horse you spoke of.

"Tell Abraham that no sooner was his back turned than J. Vertrees McFerron and others injoined the most of his money in the hands of the sheriff. I went down to Brownville and attended to the business and set aside the attachment tho it cost me three or four dollars. The sheriff had receipts which he produced that reduced the sum to about eighty dollars which I received and receipted to him for and have got the money now. After I had received the money I was garnisheed in twoo cases before I could get away from Brownville. So they detained me

two days at the time, and when I got on my own side of Green River on my way home I felt like I was delivered, as it might be, from purgatory. While I was there among them they would corcus about among one another, and presantly would come Mr. Crump with a garnashee warrant. Well then we would go to trial and I would defeat them. So they would keep me warranted or rather attached all day and keep my ears distracted with their hypocritical prayers nearly all night, and God knows I was glad to get from among them for I dwoo not believe there ever was such another set of hypocritical scoundrells outside of eternal hell.

"The very day that Abraham left the clayllck fork of bearcreeke, jack Decker sold all his property to his son, bill. I warranted him on the notes I had in my hands. I bursted their sham sale and made the money out of his property and he now begs indulgence on the last payment and I think it would be best to stay the affair after Hart gets a Judgment by making him pay the Interest on the Commonwealths paper debt which would bee four or five dollars. And if Ben has a mind to dwoo so he had better wright to me and instruct me to have it don. It would bee to Bens advantage to dwoo so after we get a Judgment against him. I mean the Interest on the Commonwealths paper which I have collected. Commonwealths is 2½ discount now and has been all the fall and winter occasioned by a talk of a relone which has not taken place and we expect it will be nearly at pare by next September. And if ben has a mind to indulge decker onn this termes let him wright.

"I am always verry well myself. I get as much shoe making as I can dwoo for cash and a tolerable chance of constables business. So one is just a good recration for the other. I think I am dwoolng verry well. I spend the fewest idle hours that I ever did in my life. I am study busy. Nothing more but remain yours &c.
Mordecai Lincoln

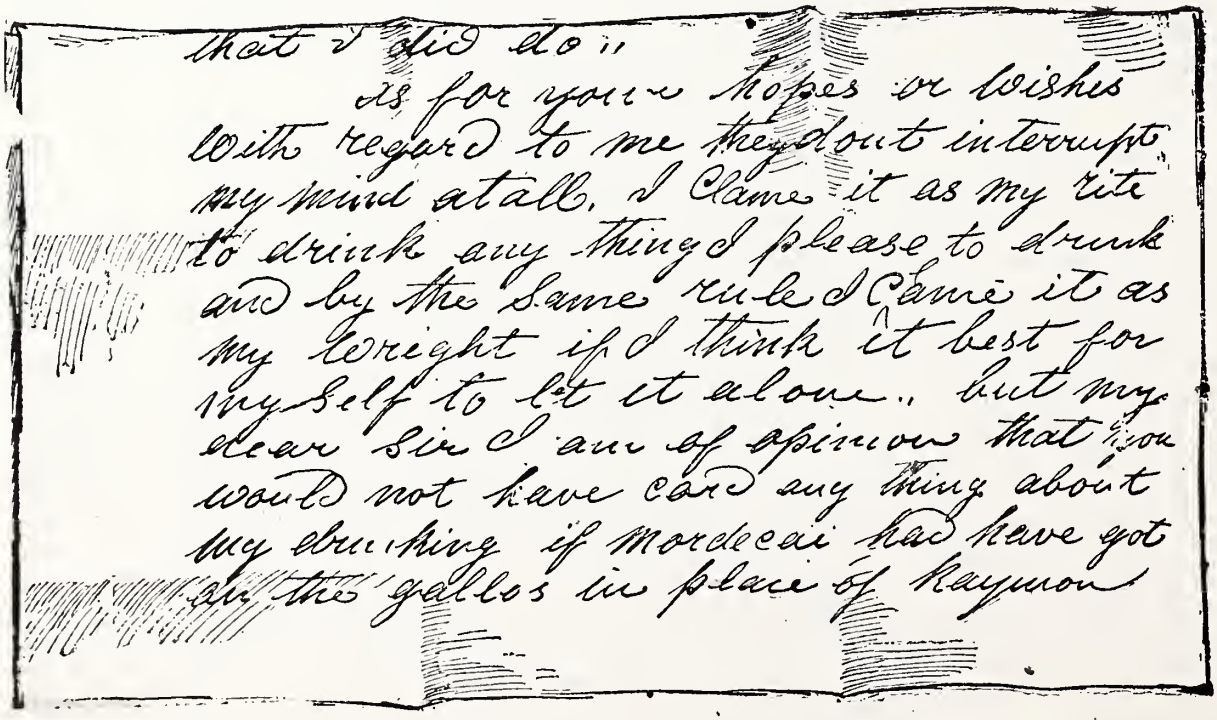
"M. Lincoln
A. Lincoln
J. Lincoln
Ben Mudd
And all their families and
George Knisley and family
Yours &c.

You can all wright one letter."

The Lincoln Women.

There have been presidents of the United States, several of them, who, in their younger days, did not write and spell better than did Mordecai Lincoln.

Besides the three brothers, James, Abraham and Mordecai Lincoln, who moved from Kentucky to Hancock County, there were sisters who were cousins of the famous Abraham Lincoln. One of the girls was Rowena, who married the George Kneisley referred to by Modecai in his letter. Another was Patsy Lincoln. She married George Washington Neighbours, who was living in Leitchfield some years after the rest of the Lincolns had moved to Hancock County. A sister of Ben Mudd, referred to in the letter, was the wife of the Hancock County Abraham Lincoln. The wife of James B. Lincoln, the first squire of Fountain Green, was Francis Day, a sister of John Day, one of the pioneers who migrated with the Lincolns from their old home in Kentucky. Between the Neighbors and the Lincolns correspondence was kept up. Two letters in the collection of Mr. Tyler are of more than ordinary interest in their relation to the Lincoln family history. Both were written by George W. Neighbours, the brother-in-law, one to James B. Lincoln and the other to Abraham Lincoln. They reveal the eccentricity, the strain of melancholy which had developed in the life of the other brother, Mordecai Lincoln. The first letter was from Leitchfield, dated "4th of September, 1836." It was addressed to "Abram Lincoln, Carthage, Illinois." The custom of the Lincolns was to pronounce Abraham Lincoln as if it was spelled "Abr'm." George Neighbours wrote a flourishing business hand, using plenty of ink. He expressed himself clearly.


that I did do ,,
As for your hopes or wishes
with regard to me they dont interupt
my mind at all, I Clame it as my rite
to drink any thing I please to drink
and by the Same rule I Clame it as
my Wright if I think it best for
my Self to let it alone ,, but my
dear Sir I am of opinion that you
would not have cared any thing about
my drinking if Mordecai had have got
the gallos in place of Raymon

FAC-SIMILE OF MORDECAI LINCOLN'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

UNCLE MORDECAI

MORDECAI LINCOLN never forgave the red man for the murder of his father. He is said to have become "an inveterate Indian stalker," and seems to have cared little whether the savage who came within the range of his rifle was friend or foe. He went on the assumption that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." Being his father's eldest son he inherited all the property left in the family, as the English custom of primogeniture prevailed in Virginia and Kentucky at that time. It is quite likely that Grandfather Abraham's property was in bad shape for any one to inherit at the time of his sudden death. Mordecai Lincoln became sheriff of Washington County, Kentucky, was a member of the State legislature and was a good and influential citizen in that rough, wild country. He was an honest man and, in spite of his deadly disposition toward the Indian, was said to be as tender-hearted as a woman.

It is highly interesting to quote what an old friend was fond of telling about Mordecai Lincoln, the President's uncle:

"He was, naturally, a man of considerable genius and great drollery. It would almost make you laugh to look at him. I never saw but one other man whose quiet, droll look excited in me the same disposition to laugh, and that was Artemus Ward. Mordecai was quite a story-teller, and in this Abe resembled his 'Uncle Mord,' as we called him. Abe Lincoln had a very high opinion of his uncle, and on one occasion remarked: 'I have often said that Uncle Mord had run off with all the talents of the family.'"

"An inveterate Indian Stalker"

Mordecai Lincoln

Mordecai Lincoln was the oldest son of the Senior Abraham Lincoln, probably born in Virginia in 1771 or 1772. If he was fourteen years old when he killed the Indian at the time of the Long Run Massacre he would have been born in 1772* We have given the earlier date the preference as (45) on Oct. 17, 1792 he is listed on the Washington County tax list as a white male over twenty-one. * The same year he was made (46) administrator of his fathers estate.* Sometime during the (47) year 1792 he married Mary Mudd, the exact date is not known.* (48) In 1793 he is appointed to view a road and is also summoned to give a reason why he has not listed taxable property.* (49) In 1794 at the age of twenty -three is made a constable of Washington County .* On the death of Stith Thompson in 1796 (50) he is appointed one of the appraisers of the estate.* In 1797 (51) when the Senior Richard Berry dies he is also appointed appraiser of his estate.* (52)

From this time until he leaves Washington County he is in the courts much of the time for sundry reasons, sometimes as plaintiff, and then defendant. Some of these suits will be reviewed in subsequent chapters in this book.

Mordecai Lincoln moved to Grayson County, Kentucky probably in the year 1811. The following year he lists on the Grayson County tax list, one tithable, four horses, and a total of two thousand two hundred and fifty acres of land. His name appears each year on the tax lists of Grayson County until 1828.* (53) In the year 1829 he moved to Hancock County, Ill. where he died the following year.* (54)

The names of his sons appear on the tax lists of Grayson County, Abraham became of age as early as 1818, James is listed as a white male above twenty-one in 1823, and Mordecai Jr. appears on the tax list two years later.* (55)

Abraham married Elizabeth Mudd in Washington County Kentucky Jan. 20, 1819* James Bradford married Francis Day in (56) Grayson on Jan. 1, 1799* Mordecai Lincoln Jr. remained an (57) batchelder all his life.

The daughters were Elizabeth who married Benjamin Mudd, Mary Rowland who married George Nicely and Martha who married George Washington Neighbors.* (58)

Between the years 1821 and 1830 there are no Lincolns listed on the Commisioners Books of Grayson County. From the years 1831 to 1839 the name of Mordicai formerly MordecaiJr. Appears. * Rev. J.W. Cunningham who was born in Grayson County in 1824 and lived there about fifteen years tells the story about " Old Mord" as he was called. " Mordecai Lincoln, was a full first cousin of Abraham. He was commonly known as " Old Mord" though I did not think of him as an old man. A man not more than forty-five, he was a shoe maker and occupied a house of his own with an upper story where he slept, a lower room that he used for a shoe shop... Mordecai was a fiddler and had a fiddle made by a revolutionary soldier... Some time after I left home for Elizabethtown " Mord" went away to Illinois leaving everything behind him. There were claims on his possessions which the law disposed of."" There was no complaint of wrong doing against him."* (60)

The names of Thomas and Francis Mudd appear along with Mordecai Lincoln and others on the Petition for a Road from Ferguson's Mill to Mercer County Line.

Wills

Mudd, William	Will	A 297
Mudd, Charles	"	D 354
Mudd, Henry	"	D 448
Mudd, Mary Eleaner	"	F 62

Will Books

Mudd, Charles August 2, 1828

Children - Eleanor, Elizabeth Lincoln, Nancy Hagan, Loretta Cracraft, Artemisa Noble, Donatus, Austin, Patrick, Robert, John Baptist, Lewis.

D. p. 355

Miscellaneous Papers

Bondsmen for the estate of Joseph Mudd Nov. 5, 1804.

Frances Mudd, Philemon Walters, Mordecai Lincoln, Joseph Riley, Clement Buckmanon.

On October 23, 1801 Joseph, Luke and Thomas Mudd gave a promisory note to Samuel Grundy.

On December 9, 1799 Joseph Mudd signed a note to John C. Owings.

On August 11, 1794 Thomas and Luke Mudd signed an order to pay a certain sum to Charles Hayden.

WASHINGTON COUNTY RECORDS

Commissioners Tax Books

1792

Mudd, Luke October 17th 1 tithable, 2 boys, 5 horses, 11 cows, 100 acres land.

Marriage Bonds

Date	Parties	Bondsman	Remarks
March 1, 1797	Mudd, Frances Hayden, Mildred	Frances Mudd Will Jarvis	Mordecai Lincoln Signed Certificate
May 1, 1797	Mudd, James Hayden, Mrs. Cornelia	James Mudd Mordecai Lincoln	See Exhibit # 2

Exhibit # 2 Marriage Certificate

I do certify that Cornelia Hayden is of age and am willing that you shall sign my name to a bond surety for James Mudd at the _____ to marry the said Cornelia Hayden the Widow of William Hayden, deceased. 1st day of May 1797.

John Read, Clerk

Mordecai Lincoln

Test., Luke Mudd

Marriage Licences

Date	Parties	Name of Parent or Guardian
January 20, 1819	Lincoln, Abraham Mudd, Elizabeth Lucretia	Hezekiah Mudd

Order Books

February 6, 1794

Mordecai Lincoln is appointed constable in the place of John stapleford.... Luke Mudd his security.

Order Book B

Eleaner Mudd executed bond as administrator of estate of Francis Mudd, deceased.